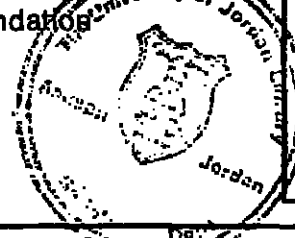


## Jordanians in Beirut unharmed

BEIRUT (Petra) — The Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut reported Sunday that all Jordanian nationals living in the Lebanese capital including embassy staff are all well and none was reportedly harmed in the recent fighting which erupted there. Mr. Nayef Al Qadi told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the embassy has not received any report about any casualties among the Jordanian community living in Beirut. The embassy is also maintaining constant contact with the Lebanese authorities in order to ensure that the Jordanian nationals are well and safe, Mr. Qadi said.

# Jordan Times

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## Benjedid takes moderate line

PARIS (R) — President Chadli Benjedid has said Algeria still believes in a Maghreb or North African Union but considers it cannot be achieved at the expense of the people of the Western Sahara. The Algerian News Agency APS quoted him as saying: "Algeria reaffirms its faith in the unity of the Maghreb, will keep its word and continue its action" towards the creation of a union of North Africa. APS reported that in a speech Saturday to the fourth congress of the Algerian Trade Union Federation (UGTA), Mr. Benjedid said Algeria supported the Saharan people in conformity with the decisions of the Organisation of African Unity.

## Qatari minister in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Qatari Foreign Minister Samih Bin Hamad Al Thani arrived in Damascus Sunday for talks on Middle East developments, the Syrian News Agency reported.

## Iranians stage demos in Medina

LONDON (R) — Iranian pilgrims, shouting "death to America, death to the Soviet Union, death to Israel," staged big demonstrations in Saudi Arabia's holy city of Medina Sunday, Tehran Radio reported. The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said hundreds of thousands of Iranian and other Muslims staged a march after hearing a message from Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

## Village League president resigns

AMMAN (Petra) — West Bank Village League President Mustafa Dudin resigned Sunday following a row with some league members. Ramallah Village League President also presented his resignation in support for Dudin. Reports from the occupied Arab territories point out that the resignations come in the aftermath of persistence by the Israeli occupation authorities to investigate spendings of Israel-granted money to the leagues since their establishment.

## Ambassador to Switzerland submits credentials

BERNE (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador to Switzerland Hani Khalifa has submitted his credentials to the president of the Swiss Confederation and conveyed to him His Majesty King Hussein's greetings and wishes for further progress and prosperity to the Swiss people. For his part the president paid tribute to the role played by Jordan under the leadership of King Hussein for bringing about a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question. He also expressed his hope for further bolstering of Swiss-Jordanian relations. The credentials presentation ceremony was attended by the Swiss ministers of defence and foreign affairs and Jordanian embassy staff in Berne.

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## Israeli planes attack tanks in Syrian held areas

## Fighting rages outside Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli air force planes attacked a column of tanks Sunday that had started moving from mountainous Syrian-held territory towards Beirut and fighting erupted elsewhere after Israeli forces withdrew overnight from central Lebanon.

Senior Lebanese sources said the Israeli jets swooped in on the tanks — thought to be either Syrian or used by pro-Syrian Druze militiamen — Sunday morning near the township of Sofar in the mountains behind Beirut. The tanks had rumbled west towards Beirut along the main Damascus Highway soon after the Israelis abandoned their front-line mountain position as part of a redeployment to a more secure defence line further south along the Awali River, the sources said. Neither the Lebanese sources nor an Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv, who confirmed three Israeli missions in the area against unspecified tanks, gave the outcome of the air strikes. Lebanon's Christian Falangist radio said the tanks were part of a Syrian armoured column that had tried to attack the partly Christian township of Bhamdoun, farther west along the Beirut-Damascus Highway. The radio said Christian militiamen had repulsed the attack and destroyed two Syrian T-55 tanks. The Israeli air strikes took place early Sunday as the planes provided cover for the withdrawing land forces. After the Israelis had gone, the fierce fighting, involving weapons ranging from automatic rifles to tanks and heavy artillery, shook the hills behind Beirut and the strategic Khaldé Road junction area on the seafloor just south of Beirut International Airport. Most of the fighting was between Druze militiamen and the fledgling Lebanese army, which largely cleared west Beirut of leftist gunmen last week and now wants to take over the troubled, mainly Druze Shouf mountains.



A convoy of Israeli army armoured personnel carriers moves down the main coastal highway early Sunday morning as Israeli troops pull out of the Shouf mountain area. (A.P. wirephoto).

But the powerful Lebanese Forces, the biggest and best-armed Christian militia, also joined in as the scramble to take over previously Israeli-held positions began. Heavy shelling and mortar fire went on throughout the day between Christian and Druze townships in the hills encircling the capital as well as in the higher Shouf mountains farther south. Many shells landed on the edge of mainly Christian east Beirut and at least one fell near the west Beirut seafloor. As always, it was impossible to identify the gunners. The Lebanese army, Syrian forces in the hills and the various militias all

possess heavy artillery and multiple rocket-launchers within range of the battered capital. The shelling later spread and rounds were landing on the western runway of Beirut Airport, close to the Mediterranean, state-run Beirut Radio reported. The radio, in a news flash shortly after 8 p.m. (1800 GMT), said shells were still hitting the airport. The western runway is only a few hundred metres (yards) from a Lebanese army garrison at the airport, as well as from the airport headquarters of United States Marines. Meanwhile, the state radio also reported that eight people had

## Hussein, Noor visit Great Wall of China

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Sunday visited the Great Wall of China near Peking. They toured the wall area which is considered one of the seven wonders of the world, built 2,500 years ago. Their Majesties also visited the tombs of the 13 Chinese emperors of the Ming Dynasty dating back to the 16th century. The tombs and the adjoining museums are major tourist attractions in China. Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet on Sunday night in honour of Their Majesties and the accompanying delegation. On Saturday night the Chinese Minister of Culture organised a show for Their Majesties and the accompanying delegation. The Troupe of Chinese call miners presented a play depicting China's traditional endeavours to set up friendly relations with other nations. Also Sunday an agreement was signed by China and Jordan on developing bilateral friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. It provides for the setting up of a joint committee on economic, trade and technological cooperation and for pursuing the implementation of an accord concluded earlier in the visit. The accord was signed by the National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh and Chinese deputy minister of foreign trade and economy who said later that the King's visit to China has set a new course for bilateral economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. Earlier during the talks it was agreed that the Chinese government will provide Jordan with an interest-free loan.

## Arafat to visit Jordan before Arab summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat may visit Jordan before an Arab summit meeting planned in Saudi Arabia in November, according to Palestinian officials here and in Geneva. "There is a desire that Mr. Arafat visits Jordan before the Arab summit, but the date has not been fixed yet," Najib Al Ahmed, head of Mr. Arafat's office in Amman, told Reuters. In Geneva PLO officials told the Jordan Times on Sunday that Mr. Arafat, accompanied by a high level Palestinian delegation, would arrive in Amman between 12-15 of this month for talks with senior government officials. It would be Mr. Arafat's first visit to Jordan since the breakdown in April of talks.

## Israeli troops pull back from Shouf

AWALI LINE, South Lebanon (R) — The Israeli army evacuated central Lebanon and pulled back behind a new defence line along the Awali River in a swift overnight operation that senior officers Sunday proclaimed a complete success. Tanks and armoured personnel carriers rumbled south down the Mediterranean coast road from the Shouf mountains and Beirut, giving up some 600 square kilometres of strife-torn land occupied since Israel invaded Lebanon 15 months ago.

Fears that the army would have to fight its way out of the Shouf, where rival Druze and Christian Falangist militias have been fighting for territorial control, proved unfounded. Officers arriving at the military's south Lebanon headquarters in Sidon reported their units faced no opposition and suffered no casualties. Cutting casualties had been a main objective of the exercise that began at dusk Saturday night. An Israeli army spokesman said air force planes covering the movement of Israeli forces flew three missions against a number of tanks which crossed from a Syrian-controlled area near Bhamdoun. Results of the raid were not disclosed. Personnel carriers loaded with combat troops and their kits lined up on a sandy beach near the Awali River estuary, then splashed aboard landing craft to sail back to Israel. Israel decided to evacuate the Shouf, the Beirut outskirts and its positions on the Beirut-Damascus Highway to cut army casualties

and the huge cost of occupying Lebanon. A total of 517 Israelis were killed and some 3,000 wounded since the start of last year's invasion of Lebanon, dozens of them within the area evacuated Sunday. By dawn, most Israeli troops had pulled south of the Awali line, officers said. Army Chief Moshe Levy, touring the area by helicopter, touched down in the devastated coastal town of Damour at 7 a.m. and pronounced the operation a success.

## Iraq ready to fight a long war

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq marked the third anniversary of its war with Iran Sunday with a vow that it would continue fighting until the end of the century unless a just solution to the conflict was reached. "If Iran continues its aggression, Iraq will continue to fight in defence of its land and pride," Defence Minister Adnan Kheirallah said in an interview with the government newspaper Al Jumhuriya. Mr. Kheirallah, who is also deputy commander-in-chief of Iraq's Armed Forces, did not spell out what he meant by a just solution. But he added Iraq now had the world's most modern arms and equipment, enabling it to fight a lengthy war. The Iraqi government weekly magazine Alif Baa said last week that 300,000 Iranian troops had been killed since the war began. Mr. Kheirallah said that Iraqi forces had laid siege to the Iranian city of Mehran to prove to the Iranians, Iraq's power and military manoeuvrability inside Iranian territory and its ability to attack Iranian forces at will. "Iran's threats to expand the war comes as sort of blackmail directed against the Arab countries. This blackmail is designed to force the Arabs to refrain from helping Iraq in its war effort, but Iraq will resist any blackmail and foil Iran's designs," Mr. Kheirallah said. It also put Iranian losses of equipment at nearly 800 planes and helicopter gunships, about 4,000 tanks and 7,500 other military vehicles.

## McFarlane briefs Reagan on Lebanon

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane briefed President Reagan Sunday on the situation in Lebanon and what American officials see as Syria's hindrance of the establishment of peace there. Mr. McFarlane returned from the Middle East Saturday night after trying to work out an agreement to put Lebanese government troops in the Shouf Mountains east of Beirut, where Christian and Druze factions have clashed, after the withdrawal of Israeli forces. Two U.S. Marines and four French soldiers serving with a multinational force in Lebanon have been killed in factional fighting. White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. McFarlane, who planned to return to the Middle East Monday, briefed Mr. Reagan on efforts to secure cooperation between the factions so that the Lebanese army could assume control. A senior U.S. official, who spoke to reporters on condition he not be identified, said Mr. Reagan was also briefed on Syria's "adverse influence" in Lebanon. Syria so far has refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon despite Israel's agreement with the Lebanese government for an eventual total pullback of its forces. The Reagan administration sees Syria's reluctance to withdraw as one reason for the absence of an agreement to end the violence in Lebanon, officials said.

Mr. Speakes said the Lebanese army would be capable of exerting authority in the areas if it received cooperation from the country's warring factions. The U.S. has 1,200 Marines serving in the multinational force in Lebanon. Earlier this week, Mr. Reagan ordered 2,000 more Marines to move into the eastern Mediterranean on ships off Lebanon to serve as a backup if the Americans on the ground were attacked again. Mr. Speakes said that it is still hoped that the Syrians "would participate in the withdrawal" process and "work out with the Lebanese a timetable for their own withdrawal."

## Reagan: Airplane attack will not affect arms talks

WASHINGTON (USIA) — President Reagan says he does not believe the Soviet attack on a Korean civilian airliner should reduce the importance of U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks. At an appearance in the Rose Garden of the White House Sept. 3, following a meeting with U.S. Negotiator Paul Nitze, Reagan said: "I think peace is that all important that we shall continue those talks." "That doesn't lessen our feeling, our anger about that terrible tragedy, and the Soviet attitude that they've taken following it," the president said. "But I think we agree the disarmament talks must continue."

## Shamir opens detailed talks on new coalition

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Sunday began detailed discussions with right-wing and religious parties to set up a new coalition government. Mr. Shamir, 67, who last week took over the leadership of the rightist Herut (freedom) Party, has already secured a commitment in principle from 64 of the 120 members of Israel's Knesset (parliament) to serve under him. The 64 deputies have called on President Chaim Herzog to nominate Mr. Shamir to form Israel's next government after Prime Minister Menachem Begin formally resigns. One of Mr. Begin's senior aides said Sunday the prime minister was still delaying submitting his letter to resignation to allow Mr. Shamir time to complete the task of reaching a coalition pact with the four small right-wing and religious factions. But he added that Mr. Begin could not delay much longer and would formally step down within a few days. Mr. Shamir, one-time operations chief of the Stern Gang, the most violent of the underground groups that fought British rule in Palestine, is expected to continue Mr. Begin's hardline policy on the West Bank.

## South Korea plans no direct anti-Soviet sanctions

SEOUL (Agencies) — South Korea Sunday ruled out direct sanctions against the Soviet Union over the loss of its Boeing 747 airliner with 269 people on board. Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk, under pressure from parliament to take strong retaliatory action, made clear no such measures were planned, officials said. They quoted Mr. Lee as telling a parliamentary foreign affairs committee Saturday night that any action must be weighed carefully. "I share your sentiment but we should consider our own diplomatic, military and economic power before taking any measures, and blockading the strait is not being considered at present," Mr. Lee told the parliamentarians. Angry MPs from the ruling party and the opposition had urged the government to close the strait between South Korea and Japan with the help of Japan and sink any Soviet vessel passing through it. Meanwhile, bereaved families of South Korean and Japanese passengers aboard the ill-fated KAL 007 flight went to the area where Washington says Soviet fighters shot down the jumbo jet on Thursday and threw bouquets of flowers into the sea. Tens of thousands of Koreans staged anti-Soviet demonstrations across the country after the plane was lost. One worker was stopped from committing suicide on a Seoul street, but only after stabbing himself several times. South Korea demands a public apology from the Soviets and full compensation in an orderly setting of the affair. Mr. Lee said, however, that Seoul should reconsider its stated willingness to improve ties with Communist countries, including the Soviet Union. Mr. Lee said the incident may affect Soviet participation in an Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting here next October and said: "I think we should reconsider our diplomacy vis-a-vis the Communist Bloc." In Peking Sunday, the official newspaper the People's Daily joined in condemning the Soviet Union and described the downing of the plane as an "intolerable deed."

Officials said South Korea had filed a formal protest with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) against the "brutal violence against humanity." Both the Soviet Union and South Korea are members of the organisation. KAL to compensate Korean Airlines plans to pay 75,000 dollars in compensation to families of victims in the lost Boeing 747. KAL Vice-President Cho Chung-Kun told a press conference Sunday at Chitose Airport on Japan's main island of Hokkaido that KAL "plans to pay \$75,000 per victim in compensation." The Soviet officer who ordered the shooting down of the airliner was General Vladimir Govorov, commander of the Far Eastern military region, the Sunday Times of London reported Sunday. Quoting sources close to the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA), the weekly said the 61-year-old general had considerable influence in the Soviet Armed Forces and a degree of autonomy in taking decisions. The Sunday Times said the DIA had taped conversations between Gen. Govorov's headquarters east of Lake Baikal, and both Moscow and the Island of Sakhalin, where the civilian airliner carrying 29 people went down. Reagan confers In Washington, President Reagan Sunday conferred with congressional leaders on retaliatory action against the Soviet Union for what he has called its murder of 269 people aboard a South Korean Airliner. Mr. Reagan said Saturday that the incident called for a calm but firm response, and U.S. officials said he would probably announce some measures after the White House meeting. Mr. Reagan and the congressmen listened to taped conversations between Soviet fighters and their ground control, and a translation, White House Spokesman Anson Franklin said.

## Gromyko faces tough 'working visit' to France

PARIS (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko faces one of the trickiest missions in his long diplomatic career when he arrives here on Monday amid international outcry over the missing South Korean airliner. Mr. Gromyko's 24-hour "working visit" for talks with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was arranged last week as a prelude to his arrival in Madrid, where he will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. French politicians, including Socialist Party First Secretary Lionel Jospin, have called on Mr. Gromyko to give a full explanation of the airliner incident and the press has predicted that his reply would be crucial for East-West relations. In the run-up to Mr. Gromyko's arrival, official French spokesmen avoided direct attacks on the Kremlin.

## Salvadorean guerrillas launch major attack

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean leftist guerrillas have launched an all-out attack on San Miguel, the country's third largest city, military sources and residents said Sunday. They said large numbers of guerrillas attacked the city, 85 miles (138 kilometres) east of San Salvador Saturday night. Guerrilla spokesmen have pledged a major offensive to challenge a military campaign which in the past few months gave the army the initiative in the country's civil war. Residents said the fighting started Saturday night and heavy firing continued Sunday morning, making the streets unpassable because of shelling and small arms fire. San Miguel sits in a low-lying cotton-growing area and is an important centre of commerce for the east of the country. Military sources said that should guerrillas even briefly occupy San Miguel, with its population of 154,000, it will be the biggest insurgent military gain of the civil war. Their assault came only days before the visit to the area by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who begins a two-day tour on Tuesday. Mr. Weinberger will inspect the large-scale joint exercises the U.S. forces are holding with allied governments in the region and see some of the results of the tens of millions of dollars in aid Washington has given the government in El Salvador. The guerrillas attacked San Miguel while 6,000 troops were combating the neighbouring provinces of Usulután and San Vicente where the army has mounted a large-scale pacification programme. The army effort, combined with public work and health projects, is aimed at ousting the guerrillas and winning popular support in rural areas formerly dominated by the rebels.



# MIDDLE EAST

## French mock air strikes helped Habre's soldiers rout rebel forces

**N'DJAMENA (R)** — The mere sound of French warplanes so disconcerted Libyan-backed rebels in a battle last Friday that Chadian government forces were able to rout them, according to well-informed sources.

The battle near Oum Chalouba in northeast Chad was the first fighting for nearly three weeks and the two French Jaguars turned the tide simply by flying over the battlefield without firing a shot, they said.

The government of President Hissene Habre said just 15 of its soldiers were wounded while killing 500 rebels and capturing 600. The figures were exaggerated, diplomatic sources said.

Both the government and a French military spokesman here denied French aircraft took part in the battle. But in Paris military sources insisted that they did.

Over 2,000 French troops and eight combat aircraft are in Chad

to assist Mr. Habre's forces. The troops were ostensibly sent to train Mr. Habre's men to use advanced French weaponry in their struggle against the rebel army of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

France has said it has sent the four Jaguars and four Mirage fighters to Chad to protect its own men, who would not be deployed in an offensive role although they would defend themselves if threatened.

The sources, who insisted on anonymity, said this seemed to be the reason for the French denial. French units were stationed only 50 kilometres from the battlefield but were under no immediate threat.

east. The Chadian government was also clearly building the fighting up into a great morale-boosting victory and would not allow its forces to lose any of the credit.

Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila said the battle took place at Oum Chalouba, some 640 kilometres northeast of N'Djamena. Both the government and the rebels have claimed to be controlling the isolated settlement.

### State of mind

The sources said there was no serious discrepancy in the location. "Oum Chalouba is a state of mind rather than a geographical location," one remarked.

The garrison at Oum Chalouba is the only Habre outpost north of French positions along a defence line bisecting the country from

east to west.

The sources said the rebels may have chosen to attack it because they thought they could do so without dragging in the French. The highly trained French are mostly paratroopers, with one company from the Foreign Legion.

Mr. Soumaila said two columns of rebels backed by Libyan tanks and artillery attacked the garrison on Friday morning.

He said they made two assaults but were repulsed each time.

By Saturday afternoon government troops were still chasing rebels seeking safety in distant bases across open desert, he added.

The sources said they doubted the battle heralded a general offensive as there were no immediate signs the government forces were following it up. But they said they were still puzzled by the decision to launch an isolated attack.

## Israel's sketchy redeployment viewed with apprehension by all

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israel's redeployment Sunday from the Shouf Mountain area of Lebanon takes its troops out of some 600 square kilometres of Lebanese territory its invading forces captured 15 months ago.

To reduce casualties, Israel has been anxious to move out of the outskirts of Beirut and the Shouf, which commands the main Beirut to Damascus highway.

The pullback gets Israeli troops out of an area where rival Druze and Falangist militias have been fighting for control of the strategic territory.

The redeployment to the line of the Awali River, 40 kilometres north of the Israeli border, will leave about half a million Lebanese still under Israeli control.

Israel has an estimated 20,000-25,000 troops in Lebanon. It plans to keep its strategic surveillance station atop the Barukh Mountains and in the Bekka Valley, where Israeli guns remain within 22 kilometres — easy artillery range — of Damascus.

For weeks, Israeli troops have been dismantling and transporting military structures and defence posts from the Shouf area to new defence points about 35 kilometres southward.

Only a bare minimum of troops and equipment, including tanks and personnel carriers, was left behind for Sunday's final move.

### Emptying sandbags

A British army officer, a member of the four-nation international peace force and based in the Hadath District of southern Beirut directly opposite an Israeli military base, said Saturday night

the Israelis were emptying sandbags they had been using as protection against snipers.

They pulled down an Israeli flag near their base at 9:45 p.m. (1945 GMT) Saturday night, he said, adding that an increasing number of Israeli logistics traffic — trucks and supplies — was moving south Saturday afternoon.

Gen. David Ivry, deputy commander of the Israeli army, told Israeli State Radio last weekend there would be no further delay in the withdrawal.

"We know how the withdrawal will begin, but you can't tell how things may develop and the army is in position to leave the Shouf under fire," he said.

One Israeli officer told reporters in Israel "the only things left are the soldiers, their weapons and the vehicles to get them out."

The wording of Saturday night's Beirut Radio announcement suggested the Lebanese government was upset by the fact that the Israelis had begun withdrawing from central Lebanon without coordinating with the Lebanese army.

The Israelis had promised to liaise with the Lebanese before they pulled out, according to government officials here.

After the Beirut Radio announcement, an Israeli military officer at Yaze told Reuters he had no knowledge that a partial withdrawal had begun.

"I am not denying that we have started withdrawing. I can't say anything, I don't know."

"To the best of my knowledge every effort has been made to liaise with the Lebanese army on all levels, including the political level," he said. "These contacts are still going on as of now," he

added.

The Israeli withdrawal to the Awali River, which flows into the Mediterranean just north of the southern Lebanese town of Sidon, had been expected for several weeks.

The Israelis said they would carry out the move to prevent casualties from guerrilla attacks near Beirut and in the Shouf mountains, where Druze militiamen are largely in control.

### No natural barrier

The Awali River, along which Israeli soldiers will set up their new checkpoints, is but a sluggish stream most of year.

"As a natural barrier, the Awali would not stop a group of boys," one Western military attaché commented.

Israel's new defence line will differ little from the original target announced by Prime Minister Menachem Begin when Israel invaded Lebanon in June, 1982, for what he called "Operation Peace for Galilee."

Since the operation was launched, 517 Israelis have died in Lebanon and some 3,000 have been wounded, dozens of them in guerrilla ambushes within the new redeployment area.

Israel's redeployment still leaves it in control of about 2,800 kilometres of Lebanese territory and a large population generally resentful of its presence.

Israeli figures show that, after the pullback, it will have under its control 95,000 Palestinians, 65,000 Lebanese Christians, 30,000 Druze, 60,000 Sunni Muslims and 270,000 Shi'ite Muslims.

## Pope shocked by alleged massacre

**VATICAN CITY (R)** — Pope John Paul has expressed indignation over the reported massacre of 40 Christian villagers in Lebanon but called for reconciliation in the warring country.

A telegram from Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli to the Lebanon-based patriarch of the Maronite Christians, Cardinal Antonios Boutros Khreish, said the pontiff shared the patriarch's "grief and indignation."

Some 40 Christians and their priest are said to have been murdered this week in the village of Bmariam, in a Syrian-controlled area of the Shouf mountains east of Beirut.

The mainly-Druze Progressive Socialist Party has denied charges by the Falangists that it was responsible.

The Vatican telegram said: "Raising fervent prayers for the innocent victims and for the comfort of their relatives, his holiness also implores merciful God for the grace of reconciliation for a finally pacified Lebanon."



2 protest leaders head a demonstration in Karachi, Sind Province. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Pakistani protests rage on

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Pakistan's anti-government unrest entered its fourth week Sunday with no end in sight following a clash in which seven people were killed in the troubled Sind Province.

Opposition sources said at least seven people, five of them policemen, died in a fight between police and an angry crowd of several thousand in the town of Moro Saturday after a jailed leader called for a jihad (holy war) against the military regime of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

The incident, which ended more than a week of relative calm in Sind, came as both Gen. Zia and the province's military governor assured separate audiences the situation was completely under control.

Western diplomats here, reassessing their initial view of the civil disobedience campaign, said it now appeared the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) could continue the protest for some time.

They said the MRD had shown a surprising ability to mobilise people day after day to court arrest and march in protest.

Although not yet a grave threat to Gen. Zia's rule, the unrest was slowly chipping away at the army's

control over events and breaking down people's fears about defying martial law, they said.

The clash began after police fired tear gas at a small group of women holding a protest march near Moro, home of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, the jailed Sind president of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) who called for the "holy war" in a taped message released on Friday.

His son, Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi, then led men armed with guns and axes to the town, where fighting broke out with police, opposition sources said. The son was arrested but later escaped.

Official sources confirmed five police deaths in the clash but said they did not know about civilian casualties since demonstrators had carried off the bodies for burial.

Journalists arriving in Moro after the clash said they saw three corpses on the ground, all policemen apparently beaten or hacked to death by the angry crowd.

After the clash, armed men ambushed three army trucks outside Moro in the first reported attack on troops during the disturbances.

Although he said a whirlwind tour of the region on Friday convinced him the protests were dying out, Sind Governor Lt. Gen. S.M. Abbasi announced Saturday he would soon deploy 10,000 paramilitary troops to help police in the province.

Lt. Gen. Abbasi told the Sind provincial council in Karachi the forces would ensure local council elections due on Sept. 29 went smoothly.

The president, who went on to Saudi Arabia for a brief pilgrimage, was due to return to Islamabad late Sunday night.

Six self-exiled members of the PPP, the largest opposition party founded by former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, plan to return here Monday to help spread protests into the Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province. Opposition sources said they expected them to be arrested on arrival.

The weekend's casualties brought the official death toll to 29 while the opposition said it now stood at 48.

Gen. Zia, in Istanbul at the end of a six-day visit to Turkey, repeated Saturday he would stick to his plan to hold general elections and end martial law in March 1985 despite the pressure to do so immediately.

The president, who went on to Saudi Arabia for a brief pilgrimage, was due to return to Islamabad late Sunday night.

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## Benjedid sees OAU mission

**PARIS (R)** — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid conferred with members of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) mission trying to promote a peaceful settlement to the conflicts in the Western Sahara and Chad, the Algerian news agency APS said.

The mission, led by Peter Onu, the acting secretary general of the OAU, includes Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, Ethiopia is current chairman of the pan-African organisation.

The two men flew to the western Sahara Friday to confer with Mohammed Abdel Aziz, leader of the Polisario Front whose guerrillas are fighting Moroccan forces for control of the former Spanish colony.

The Polisario said in a communique released in Paris Friday that they killed more than 255 Moroccan soldiers in an attack on Smara, one of the main towns of the desert territory.

## Indonesia deplores choice of Shamir

**JAKARTA (R)** — The choice of Yitzhak Shamir to succeed Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin offers little hope of peace in the Middle East, Indonesian officials were quoted as saying Sunday.

"Both are hardliners in the ruling Likud Party, so it is impossible for us to expect any radical change (in policy) from the new Israeli leadership," Member of Parliament Sudardji told the official news agency, Antara.

The prospect for a solution to the Palestinian issue is dark, he said.

If the successor to Mr. Begin was Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, there could be changes in Israeli policy, Mr. Sudardji said, adding, Mr. Levy is younger than Shamir and Begin and has not had his stance hardened by German Nazi oppression.

## Ulus off to Malaysia

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkish Prime Minister Bulend Ulus left Sunday for an official visit to Malaysia to discuss ways of improving bilateral trade and economic relations.

Mr. Ulus, the first Turkish prime minister to visit Malaysia, will also visit Singapore on Sept. 9 and 10.

Before leaving Ankara, Mr. Ulus, accompanied by Trade Minister Kemal Canturk and a group of businessmen, said he believed his visit to Singapore would help to promote ties between Turkey and the island republic.

Mr. Ulus said that after leaving Singapore he would visit Jeddah in Saudi Arabia for a meeting to discuss moves by the Organisation of Islamic Conference to end the Iran-Iraq war.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Koran  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:15 ..... Invaders from space  
18:30 ..... Little House  
19:30 ..... Programmes review  
19:30 ..... Health and Life Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Local Programme  
22:00 ..... Arabic Programme  
23:10 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... Comedy: Barney Miller  
21:00 ..... Documentary: One Hundred Great Paintings  
21:10 ..... Partners in Crime  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... The Love Boat

#### RADIO JORDAN

555 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:30 ..... Morning Show  
09:00 ..... Pop Session  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:30 ..... Pop Session  
11:00 ..... Instruments  
11:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
12:00 ..... Concert Hour  
12:30 ..... News Summary  
13:00 ..... Pop Session  
13:30 ..... Instruments  
14:00 ..... News Summary  
14:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
15:30 ..... News Summary  
16:00 ..... Pop Session  
16:30 ..... Instruments  
17:00 ..... News Summary  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:30 ..... Sports Round-up  
19:00 ..... My Word  
19:30 ..... News Bulletin  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:30 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Towers of Tribes  
06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News  
07:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
07:30 What's New 07:55 Science Through the Looking Glass 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 My Music 09:00 World News 09:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
09:30 ARTHUR and MARY THA 09:50 Recording 10:00 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:15 Peoples' Choice 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 News Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 King of Jazz 12:30 Sex Appeal 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 Off the Label 13:30 ARTHUR and MARTHA 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Brain of Britain 1983 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:35 Cricket Commentary 15:45 The Ten Commandments 16:15 Letter from Ireland 16:30 Cricket Commentary 16:45 Country Style 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Musical Yearbook 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News about 20:30 Vancouver 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Outlook 21:55 Stock Market Report 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 News U.K. 23:15 What's New 23:30 Sex Appeal 24:00 World News 00:05 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Brain of Britain 1983

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11735 KHz

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music World Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267

American Centre ..... 44371  
American Cultural Library ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 443555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Little Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1.30 p.m.

Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, English Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweibdeh. 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali. 23511.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 41559.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 7331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 7331.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:49 ..... Fair

05:14 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq

11:35 ..... Dhuhr

15:10 ..... 'Asr

17:55 ..... Maghreb

19:20 ..... Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport Ltd. (08) 33250, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
11:30 ..... Ankara (TU)  
12:00 ..... Moscow (SU)  
12:35 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:25 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
14:00 ..... French franc ..... 45.8/ 46.1  
14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Tunis, Athens (TU)  
17:05 ..... Paris, Beirut (AF)  
17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
17:15 ..... Paris, Beirut (AF)  
17:20 ..... Frankfurt, Belgrade (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
18:45 ..... Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (MEA)  
19:40 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
19:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)

#### DEPARTURES

06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Athens (OA)  
09:05 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
09:15 ..... Frankfurt, Belgrade (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Ankara (TU)  
13:00 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport Ltd. (08) 33250, where it should always be verified.

06:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
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09:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
11:30 ..... Ankara (TU)  
12:00 ..... Moscow (SU)  
12:35 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:25 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
14:00 ..... French franc ..... 45.8/ 46.1  
14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
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17:05 ..... Paris, Beirut (AF)  
17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
17:15 ..... Paris, Beirut (AF)  
17:20 ..... Frankfurt, Belgrade (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
18:45 ..... Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (MEA)  
19:40 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
19:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls  
Belgian franc ..... 68.6/ 69  
Dutch guilder ..... 123.1/ 123.8  
Egyptian guinea ..... 327.5/ 331.8  
French franc ..... 45.8/ 46.1  
Iraqi dinar ..... 421.6/ 426.6  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 22.9/ 23.1  
Japanese yen (for 10



## THE NEWS

### Hassan visits Salt educational museum

SALT (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday paid a visit to the educational museum in Salt and inspected its various sections.

The prince, who was accompanied on the visit by his daughters, was briefed by Dr. A'ishah

Hijaz, the principal of the Salt Community College, on the museum and its collections.

Prince Hassan made some remarks about the contents and gave certain directives about matters concerning the museum.

### JMA lobbies NCC on law amendment

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) board has submitted a memorandum to the National Consultative Council (NCC) concerning amendments to the association's law due to be reviewed by the NCC Monday.

A JMA spokesman said that the memorandum expressed the board's views about two particular

amendments, firstly the renewal of physicians' licences every five years and secondly the JMA president should be a full time job.

The memorandum was formulated at an emergency meeting of the JMA's general assembly. According to the spokesman, a number of physicians will attend Monday's NCC session as observers.



Delegates to the second Arab seminar on "Underground Storage" listen attentively during the seminar's second session at the University of Jordan Sunday (Petra photo)

### Underground oil storage focused on

AMMAN (Petra) — The six-day "Underground Storage" seminar ended its second session Sunday during which German, Swedish and French specialists gave lectures on different topics connected with the digging of underground chambers in the rock,

the storing of crude oil and gas underground and also on security and defensive facilities beneath the earth's surface.

The lecturers also covered topics connected with military underground installations, ports and maritime facilities and other related subjects.

The seminar, which opened at the University of Jordan Saturday, was organised by the Natural Resources Authority in cooperation with the Arab Geologists Association and the University of Jordan.

### Arab central bankers agree to facilitate regional exports

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegates to last week's meeting of Arab central bank governors and heads of monetary boards have issued recommendations designed to bolster inter-Arab cooperation in economic and monetary affairs, according to the head of Jordan's delegation to the meeting, Mr. Hussein Al Qasem.

Mr. Qasem, who is vice-

president of the Central Bank of Jordan said that the delegates to the meeting, held in Tunis, have approved a call to allow the Arab Monetary Fund to start financing the transportation of Arab countries' exports.

The delegates also decided to examine a Jordanian draft resolution calling for the issue of a

unified Arab Dinar in a bid to encourage development and to facilitate the exchange of trade among Arab states, Mr. Qasem said.

He said that the delegates also discussed a report on Arab economic integration and an Arab League memorandum on the functions of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation.

### Committee discusses uses of statistics

AMMAN (Petra) — A Pan-Arab committee on statistics ended a three-day meeting in Amman Sunday after discussing subjects connected with the role of statistics in social and economic development.

The committee, decided to entrust the Arab Centre for Statistics and Documentation with the preparation of a study on the unification of the terms and statistical data used in sea ports and maritime shipping. It also decided to go ahead with a project to producing a unified Arab system for classifying products and commodities and to coordinate work in this respect with specialised Arab organisations.

The committee, which was formed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), included representatives from Arab countries, Arab organisations and federations as well as the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

CAEU's Assistant Secretary-General Mohammad Al Sharif who Saturday addressed the participants said that statistics play an essential role in the social, economic and industrial progress of any nation. He also outlined the



A Pan-Arab committee on statistics and their talks Sunday (Petra photo)

various uses of statistics in technology, science and research.

The three-day meeting was also

attended by representatives of the Arab League general secretariat and the CAEU.

### Environment seminar slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — A four-day seminar on environmental problems in the Arab World will open here on Oct. 8, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

It said that a special committee, led by the ministry undersecretary, has been set up to prepare for the seminar which will be attended by specialists from a number of Arab countries and Jordan.

The University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Royal Scientific Society will send representatives to take part in the

seminar. Delegates will discuss the contamination of underground water sources, industrial and food pollution, the effect of fertilisers and insecticides on crops, the effect of radio active material in refrigerating food and ways of disposing the radio active waste matter.

Also on the agenda, are the regulations and laws that control pollution in various Arab states and the pollution expected to occur in the atmosphere and the environment as a result of the implementation of an Israeli project to link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea by means of a canal.

### Chinese firm awarded social infrastructure work

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Chinese Engineering Construction Corporation has been awarded social infrastructure building work at Marka and northern Ruseifa at a cost of JD 1,377,899, in accordance with an agreement signed here Sunday.

It will also construct a boys' and a girls' school, an indoor gymnasium, a health clinic, a vocational training centre for girls and two community centres at northern Ruseifa.

Both projects will be built on a total area of 50 dunums, according to the UDD Director-General Hisham Al Zagha.

He said that the cost of the project will be covered by two loans from the World Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The agreement, signed at the Urban Development Department (UDD) by one of the directors of the company and Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, is to be implemented within 24 months.

Under the agreement, the Chinese company will construct one girls' and one boys' school, an indoor gymnasium, a health clinic, a vocational training centre for girls and a community centre at Marka.



The Mayor of Amman, Abdul Ra'ouf Rawabdeh, and a director from the Chinese company Sunday sign an agreement under which the company will complete social infrastructural work within the next two years (Petra photo)

### Malhas opens nurse training college

TAFILEH (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Saturday opened a college here to train assistant nurses who will be employed in the town's government hospital.

The school's primary duty will be to turn out assistant nurses who are so badly needed to meet the shortage of nurses in the country,

the minister said in a speech at the inauguration ceremony was the Karak Governorate's director of health who said that in the late 1980s, the country will need at

least 2,000 nurses and therefore the Health Ministry is increasing the number of training colleges to speed the output of nurses in Jordan. He then praised the role of the existing trained nurses in offering health and medical service to the public.

Another speaker at the inauguration ceremony was the Karak Governorate's director of health who said that in the late 1980s, the country will need at

least 2,000 nurses and therefore the Health Ministry is increasing the number of training colleges to speed the output of nurses in Jordan. He then praised the role of the existing trained nurses in offering health and medical service to the public.

After the ceremony, the minister chaired a meeting of the hospital's board and heard requests for the improvement of services. Before the meeting, the minister presented the hospital authorities with a new ambulance and medical equipment.

### Potash exports to increase

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Potash Company (APC) has decided to increase its exports during this month, according to a report in Al Rai' newspaper quoting APC sources. It said that nearly 87,000 tonnes of potash will be exported this month, of which 45,000 tonnes will go to France, 12,000 to Indonesia and 30,000 tonnes to Singapore.

The paper quoted APC board director Ali Khasawneh as saying that the company has decided to suspend its potash exports to the north American market and to sell 75 per cent of its total production to markets in the Far East and the rest to European and African nations. The decision has been taken to guarantee the company higher profits, Mr. Khasawneh said.

APC expects to sell 300,000 tonnes of potash this year, 600,000 in 1984 and 2.2 million tonnes in 1985, he added.

### Hotel trainees graduated

AMMAN (Petra) — A graduation ceremony for the senior class at the Hotel Training College and a batch of students at the secondary hotel school was held here Saturday under the patronage of the Ministry of Education.

At the ceremony, the ministry's Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat, made a speech in which he outlined the country's needs for qualified hotel employees to serve in Jordan as well as to fill a void in the needs of the Arab states.

Also speaking at the occasion

was the college's director Nazih Al Dabbas, who said that the introduction of hotel training to Jordan came in response of the need of skilled hotel employees.

Towards the end of the ceremony, 45 graduates from the college and 64 students from the secondary hotel school received their diplomas from the Minister of Education, Dr. Said Al Tai.

The ceremony was attended by cabinet members, the school staff and the relatives of the graduates.

### Traffic violations down

AMMAN (Petra) — Traffic violations referred to the Amman Municipality Court during the month of June 1983 reached 17,260, according to a court spokesman. Most of the violations were for driving under the effect of alcohol, driving without a valid driving licence, careless driving,

and speeding. The total fines exacted by the court from the offenders were JD 10,453.

Traffic violations have decreased recently as a result of the application of the new traffic law, according to the court's Judge Mohammad Z'eiter.

### Sabra, Shatila stamp issue interests collectors in Europe

By Dina Matar  
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan has sold about 800,000 postage stamps accusing Israel of last September's massacre of Palestinians in two south Beirut refugee camps.

Jordanian officials said 1.5 million of the stamps, depicting scenes of the killing of hundreds of people at the Sabra and Shatila camps, have been issued since April under a Cabinet decree.

The caption under the stamps, which the officials said had met keen demand from collectors in Europe, reads: "The massacre of Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila camps by Israel on Sept. 17, 1982."

The killings, widely blamed on Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia, caused international outrage, dramatised the plight of the Palestinians and fuelled diplomatic drives for a solution to their problem.

The massacre led to an inquiry in Israel, whose troops had invaded Lebanon three months earlier, and Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon was later forced to resign.

Jordan so far is the only Arab state to have issued stamps depicting massacre, but the officials said they believed other Middle East countries would follow suit soon.

The release of the stamps col-



incided with the 35th anniversary of a massacre of Palestinian civilians by Jewish terrorists in the Palestinian village of Deir Yassin, the officials said.

The world should know the extent of Israel's crimes against the Palestinian people, Mohammad Jarar, director of Amman's Postal Museum, told Reuters.

"Our move is part of an in-

formation campaign to draw world attention to these crimes and to Israel's racist and expansionist policies," he said.

The stamps are issued in denominations of 100 fils, 250 fils, 500 fils and 1,000 fils. There is also a souvenir 100 fils stamp.

Jordan's decision to issue the stamps was welcomed by the country's population.

### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, salon, veranda, garage and garden. With telephone.

For more information please contact Saleh Sa'ad Aldin; tel.: 812371

### OPENING VACANCY FOR A CREDIT ASSISTANT POSITION

Suitable candidates will be in the approximate age range of 33/38 years, with banking qualifications, good general banking experience, with the last five / seven years in the Commercial Advances Function. A good knowledge of English is required. The successful candidate will be responsible for setting up the Bank's Credit Department and related activities.

The job will be both interesting and challenging.

If you are interested, please forward full C.V. both in Arabic and English, including nationality and family details to:-

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AMMAN - JORDAN

ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY.

### OPENING VACANCY FOR A MANAGER POSITION

Suitable candidates are likely to be 40/50 years of age, with Banking Qualifications, a proven career in Banking for at least 7-10 years, and currently holding a Senior Management position. A good knowledge of the English language is essential. The post entails full involvement with the General Manager and Operations Team, prime responsibility areas will be business growth, forward planning, control of credit, and Branch administration. While previous experience in a computer environment would be advantageous, it is not considered essential.

A man of strong personality and keen ambition is required to fill this challenging position in the top Management.

If you are interested, please forward full C.V. both in Arabic and English, including Nationality and family details, to:-

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AMMAN - JORDAN

ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY.



# Jordan Times

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## Tragedy in the air

THE abrupt and still inexplicable tragedy of the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet, in which 269 people of different nationalities lost their lives, is shocking and worrisome. Indeed, the whole world can only be saddened and deeply moved by the terrible loss of life that resulted from the tragic incident.

Whether the plane's loss, however, was just an accident, or a Soviet fighter, suspecting an American spy mission, shot it down, or the tragedy was the result of a total breakdown of communications on everybody's part, or otherwise, is yet to be determined. Those of us eager to know the untarnished truth must wait for the results of an independent investigation that must follow to establish the real cause of the plane's loss. The Security Council is resuming its debate on this matter on Tuesday, and we hope the U.N. will be able to arrive at a formula to which all concerned parties will agree to find out just what had happened and act to prevent its recurrence in the future.

In the meanwhile, we must be deeply concerned about the further sharpening of the already tense international situation following the tragedy. Since Thursday, the United States has been leading a concerted international effort to discredit the Soviet Union over absolutely every issue in East-West relations the Americans could think of, as many countries, organisations and personalities throughout the world have understandably expressed profound concern over the whole affair. Moscow, on the other hand, seems to see the U.S. campaign as closely tied with previous American efforts to destabilise the Eastern bloc and undermine world confidence in the Soviet Union and its allies. Because we, in this part of the world, have been plagued with so many tragedies and disasters, many of which are the direct result of superpower rivalry and tensions, we have to appreciate fully the need for restraint on the part of all concerned to contain this latest upsurge in international conflict.

While it would be impossible for any country or individual to condone the shooting down of an innocent civilian airliner in any space under whatever circumstances, it is inconceivable for us to understand — even for one moment — the U.S.' total obsession with the use of big-stick diplomacy in every problem except that of the Palestinians. Does Washington remember its reaction to the shooting down of a commercial Libyan jet by Israeli fighters over Sinai in 1973? Did the Americans contemplate imposing sanctions against the Zionist state for its ugly crime against the civilian plane and its innocent passengers? And was it not that the U.S. Congress decided to increase aid to its client state soon afterwards, encouraging it to pursue its aggression and dangerous policies against the Arabs until this day?

But, as the whole world expresses profound sympathy with the South Korean people and government and with the bereaved families and governments of all the passengers who lost their lives, we cannot help the feeling that the disaster might have been altogether averted if the international atmosphere, especially between the two superpowers, had been warmer and friendlier. For how much longer the Third World will continue to pay for irresponsibilities, outside its own sphere, we don't know.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Iraqi support must intensify

AS THE Gulf War enters its fourth year Sunday, millions of Arabs and Muslims remember the strenuous efforts exerted by Iraq to end the war and re-establish peace with Iran. The peace which Iraq seeks is to be based on mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Millions of Arabs and Muslims feel that Iran's intransigence and the Iranian regime's insistence on carrying on the war, constitute the major stumbling block in the path of a settlement. The Arab Nation is now having to confront the Iranian challenge at a time when it really ought to mobilise all its resources to deal with the Zionist threats and attempts by major powers to impose hegemony and domination on the Middle East region.

The Iranian rulers shoulder an historic responsibility to future generations of Arabs and Muslims everywhere, and they will have to pay a dear price for their intransigence.

### Al Dustour: China stands firm

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein, who is at present visiting China, has made it clear to his hosts that the Arab Nation seeks only to establish peace and restore the usurped rights of the Arabs in Palestine and Lebanon. He also announced that the international community should shoulder its responsibilities in persuading Israel to end its aggression against the Arab states. King Hussein explained the situation in light of the fact that the Palestine problem constitutes the crux of the whole Middle East conflict that threatens world peace and security. While appealing to the international community to take effective measures to put an end to aggression, King Hussein outlined Israel's arbitrary measures that came as a result of its occupation of Arab land. He spoke about the building of Zionist settlements on Arab property and the forced expulsion of Arabs from their homes in the course of implementing Israeli expansionist aims in the Middle East region.

The firm and brave stand against aggression taken by China constitutes an example that should be copied by other world nations so as to help defeat aggression of any kind.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Iraqi fortress unmoved

ON THE fourth anniversary of the start of the Gulf War, the Iraqi people remind the Arab Nation of their heroic struggle and fight against the Iranians and their expansionist designs on Arab lands. Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, realised from the start Iran's expansionist plans and its threats to its Arab neighbours. Jordan was prompt in extending help and support for Iraq which it considers as the Arab Nation's strategic depth and represents a strong fortress in the face of aggressors and invaders. The fourth anniversary of the war finds the Iraqi people stronger than ever, and their leaders determined to stand firm in the face of Iranian ambitions. The determination and will of the Iraqi people and army has been the essential force in foiling Iran's repeated acts of aggression against Iraq's international border.

## DE FACTONOMICS

# Quick impact of U.S. economic recovery doubtful

By T.A. Jaber

There are enough indications that economic recovery in the United States is strong and steady. U.S. Gross National Product went up in the second quarter of this year by 9.2 per cent from a low figure of less than one per cent over the last three years. Unemployment went down by June to 9.5 per cent as compared to over 10 per cent last December. This means that over 800 thousand new jobs had been created.

The economic recovery in the U.S. is also manifested in other overall indicators, particularly investment, consumer expenditures, destocking and upward pressure on interest rates. While economists pro-

ject economic recovery to last until early 1985 at high growth rates and then calm down to the average rate of 4 per cent annually, the question arises whether such recovery can be strong enough to reverse world economic recession.

It is well known that the industrialised countries have faced since 1980 serious economic recession which was the deepest since World War II. Unemployment went up to over 10 per cent and reached 12 per cent in some countries. National income was almost stagnant, major currencies were unstable, major restrictions were imposed on imports, and a relatively high rate of inflation persisted.

Economic conditions in the developing countries deteriorated in the early eighties. They continue to suffer from chronic unemployment and poverty, decline in export earnings due to the slowdown in demand and the drop in export prices, balance of payments deficits, trade restrictions on their exports, and mounting levels of foreign debt which reached about \$600 billion. Political conflicts in various parts of the Third World led to the waste of additional resources and destabilised economic and social development.

Even the "rich" developing countries of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Cou-

ntries (OPEC) have been hit by the world economic recession. Their income from oil exports went down from \$215 billion in 1979 to \$65 billion in 1982. The reduction in oil prices from \$34 a barrel to \$29 will further reduce their 1983 earnings. They have faced budget deficits and cut down in their development expenditures.

In a state of interdependence in world economy, one can only hope that the strong economic recovery in the U.S. would have a widespread impact and reverse the worldwide economic recession. So far such spillover does not appear forthcoming, at least in the

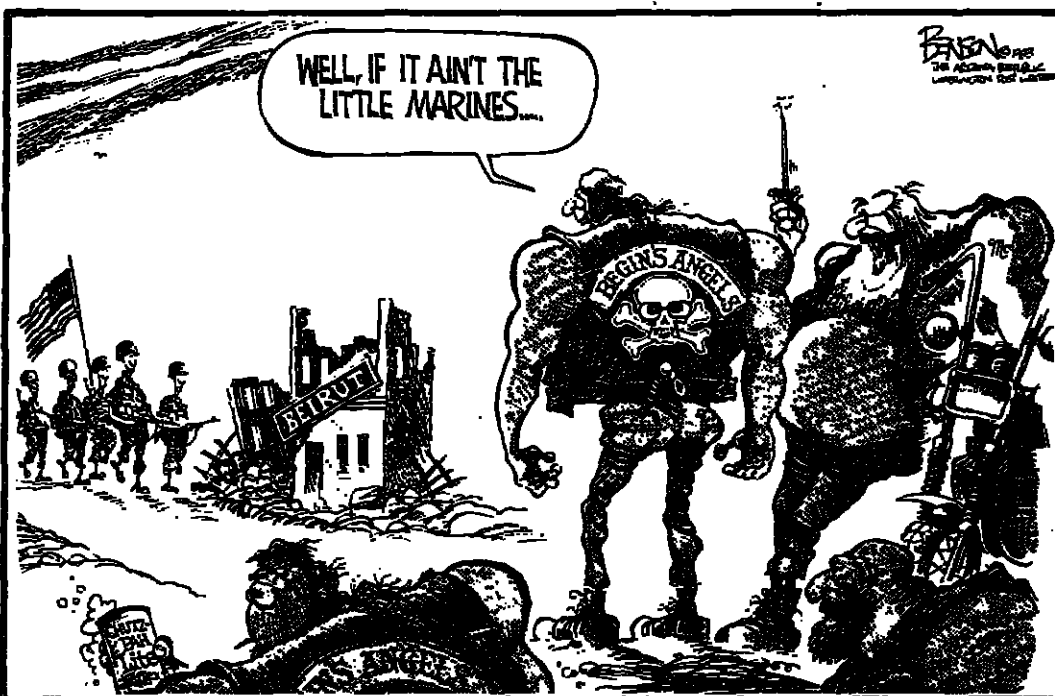
near future.

While economic conditions in the industrialised countries differ in the severity of their recession, no recovery trend has been recorded this year in their economies. More time is perhaps needed, but this should be left to time. Adequate policies have to be adopted and coordinated to ameliorate the situation.

The case of the developing countries is even more difficult. Their economic recovery cannot be secured through domestic policies alone nor through the market mechanism of the spillover effect of recovery. A special programme should be adopted and implemented by

the industrialised countries to assist the Third World out of its chronic problems. Such a programme should include raising official development assistance, opening up of the markets of industrialised countries to Third World exports, rescheduling of foreign debts and easing their conditions, to strengthen sincerely regional economic integration and to reduce costly political tensions.

Strong economic recovery in a leading economy as that of the U.S. has raised hopes of a positive turn in world economic conditions. However, more action is needed for a worldwide economic recovery to materialise.



## Turkey's drive eastwards reshapes political priorities

By Thomas Stauffer

The new direction in Turkey is eastwards, not westwards. This is evidenced by a dramatic and unanticipated shift in Turkey's economic focus, which may prove to be the harbinger of a parallel reorientation of its political focus as well.

Turkey, ever since the secular rule of Ataturk was consolidated in the mid-1920's, has looked to Europe, both economically and politically, while its relations with its Middle Eastern neighbours to the east and south languished. However, since 1980 — for reasons quite independent of the military takeover — the oil-exporting states have emerged today as Turkey's most important trading partners, supplanting West Germany, Switzerland, and the United States which for long were Turkey's largest partners. Arab states have also appeared as lenders to Turkey, contributing almost \$500 million in new cash, largely concessional. This was particularly important during the critical last two years when Western banks had become increasingly wary of extending any new credit to the country and only reluctantly rolled over outstanding debts.

These new economic links are quite unprecedented both in scale and direction. Iran, Iraq, and Libya have become, almost overnight, Turkey's most important markets and suppliers, not only of more than half of Turkey's foreign exchange earnings but also of almost all of its oil supplies. Conversely, Iran and Iraq are vitally dependent upon the truck transit traffic across Turkey to make up for their lost access to ports, while Iraq additionally relies upon Turkey for its sole oil export pipeline. The new \$800,000 barrel per day link between the northern Iraqi oilfield and the Turkish port of Iskenderun.

This trade boom provided unexpected balm for Turkey's domestic political tensions, since it coincided with the military coup. The dramatic surge in exports to the oil-exporting states was a welcome and critically necessary stimulus to Turkey's domestic economy, greatly reducing the economic pressures upon the military regime. Its still fragile political mandate could have been compromised if domestic unemployment had been even higher. It has also permitted Turkey to more than cover its \$2 billion oil import bill with its own exports to the oil suppliers, thus relieving the chronic strains on the balance of payments. This year there may be a surplus.

Turkey's precipitate "rediscovery" of the Middle East is starting new dimension and reflects a major, unusual realignment in Turkey's economic relationships, possibly bodeful of a parallel realignment of its political priorities. The sudden economic

reintegration of Turkey into the Middle East may well force Turkey to end its political isolation from Middle Eastern conflicts.

Already its close economic links with the Arab states affect its residual diplomatic and political connections with Israel, and add a new layer of complications to its relations with the United States. The trade boom, driven by the new links to the oil-producers, is unprecedented, both in scale and in direction. Turkey's total exports have more than doubled in the last three years — a remarkable countercyclical achievement. They increased from \$2.2 billion in 1979 to \$5 billion for 1982, but the direction changed in just as dramatically. Almost the entire increase, about 90 per cent, was due to the surge of exports to the Middle East, while Turkey's trade with its traditional trading partners remained stagnant. Three years ago, the Middle East constituted less than one-tenth of Turkey's total trade; today Middle Eastern customers, primarily the oil exporters, account for more than half of a very much larger total volume of trade.

The exports are remarkably diversified, ranging from wheat and other food-stuffs to basic textiles (now increasingly excluded from European outlets) and tractors or buses manufactured in Turkey under licence. Officials are confident that these exports, largely necessities for the importers, can survive the oil-exporters' own economic downturn. Turkish Mercedes buses are widely used in Saudi Arabia, purchased under agreement with the Saudi government, and last year, under a bilateral barter deal, Iran ordered 10,000 tractors from the Fiat subsidiary near Bursa, a deal worth almost \$100 million over a two-year period.

Two further commercial links are the burgeoning transit traffic across Turkey to Iran and Iraq and the proliferating activities of Turkish contractors and construction firms in the Middle East, especially in Saudi Arabia and Libya. The foreign ministry reports a total order book of over \$10 billion, possibly as much as \$13 billion, and almost 200,000 Turks are working in the oil states on construction-related projects. One company alone projects that it will remit \$1 billion in fees, wages, and profits over the next five years.

Because Turkey is a Muslim country it enjoys special access for all construction work in the booming areas of Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia. Also, it is understood, these firms are to be favoured when possible in awarding new government contracts. Since much of their work is in the more depression-resistant areas of civil construction their contracts may endure. Although cash-strapped Libya pays but slowly now, the Turkish government recently

negotiated a purchase of 2 million tonnes of extra oil to settle Turkish exporters' and contractors' claims in kind.

The logistic difficulties of war, Iran and Iraq have profited Turkey too, and its transit revenues have burgeoned. These are now estimated at \$600 million a year, larger than any of the traditional export items. The traffic is overwhelmingly by road. The railways to Tehran and Baghdad from Europe cross Turkey but neither line functions effectively. Syria has blocked the line to Baghdad, which crosses a strip of its territory near Nusaybin, while the rail link to Iran is partially suspended because of Kurdish insurgency, and is anyway little used because of poor management and desultory maintenance. Road freight tariffs are between \$60 to \$100 per tonne, plus port and handling charges, and the Turkish Central Bank, to boot, levies a special transit fee of 20 per cent of the cargo's value. The truck fleet is still expanding thanks to active demand and subsidised state credits.

Turkish political connections with Iran and the Arab states, hitherto peripheral, are now closer, and high-ranking officials have been circulating between Ankara, Tripoli, Baghdad, and Tehran with unwonted urgency. The quickened economic links to the Middle East coincided with markedly deteriorating relations with Europe. The disputes over textile exports to the EEC and the European parliament's strictures about human rights have provided added impetus to look eastwards.

One early consequence of Turkey's "new look" could be a further downgrading of its diplomatic relations with Israel. The representation in each other's capitals is already at a low-ranking level. Turkey is the only Muslim state, other than Egypt, to recognise Israel, and Arab states press regularly for a rupture. U.S. countervailing pressures are now less because U.S. base rights in Turkey are especially valuable since the loss of Iran and Greece's flirtation with neutralism. The U.S. base complex at Incirlik in southern Turkey is viewed as a vital staging facility for the rapid deployment force if it is ever needed in the Gulf. The status of the bases, plus the healthier economy, has strengthened Turkey's hand with the U.S., while the trade and oil relations have reinforced Arab leverage. Thus Turkey's leadership is acutely aware that the new economic links, however valuable, carry the inescapable price tag of political involvement in the Middle East, a twist watched with concern by Washington, and Tel Aviv as well. —Middle East International, London

Dr. Stauffer, formerly a research fellow of Harvard University, is presently visiting professor at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna.

## Why not UNIFIL?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — United Nations peacekeeping has been distinctly out of fashion since Israel invaded Lebanon last year, cutting unopposed through the U.N. forces on guard in southern Lebanon.

Coming hard on the heels of the Falklands crisis, which made the United Nations look impotent despite the hard negotiating efforts of Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Lebanese embarrassment further lowered U.N. prestige.

The short 38-year history of the United Nations is long enough to have recorded such low moments before. Still, in a crisis the big powers have a way of running to it when all other doors seem closed — as during the Middle East crisis of 1973 when it looked as if the superpowers might be dragged into direct confrontation. The United Nations was asked to rush peacekeeping troops in to divide the Israeli and Egyptian armies.

There is talk of U.N. forces being asked to come to the rescue again, this time to help the Lebanese armed forces replace the Israelis when the latter withdraw from the Shouf mountains. The region is a tinderbox where the mutual slaughter of Druze and Christian threatens to kill the slender hopes for the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and independence.

Since Israel announced that it was going to withdraw its forces to the Awali River, it has become clear that the vacuum has to be

filled quickly.

President Amin Gemayel has said the Lebanese army will do the job on its own. But that army is heavily dominated by Falangists, and if it goes into the Shouf alone there could be a conflagration.

That suggests an expanded role for the multilateral force of U.S., British, French and Italian soldiers that is now policing Beirut. But will the U.S. Congress let more Americans be deployed when there is evidence that Israel and Syria have a stake in perpetuating the Falangist-Druze anarchy? The casualty rate among U.S. troops could rise dramatically. The British are not very enthusiastic either. Only the French seem prepared to contemplate a riskier commitment.

The mandate of the U.N. forces in the south was renewed by the Security Council on July 18, but only for another three months. It is now being asked what UNIFIL is doing in the south. The Israelis have set up shop there and UNIFIL's role as a fire-break between the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Israelis is an anachronism.

Should UNIFIL be redeployed to the Shouf? This is now a subject of quiet diplomatic discussion.

The U.N. forces would have at least two advantages over the multilateral force. They are more experienced at peacekeeping in situations of high tension, and at cooperation among soldiers of different nations and races. Secondly, a U.N. presence would be more palatable to Syria.

The present contributors to

UNIFIL would have to be convinced to allow their forces to man this more dangerous venture. This would not be an interposition force, as in southern Lebanon, but a policing force, as in the Congo and Cyprus operations. As in the Congo, the situation is fluid, unstable and very violent.

If the Security Council were to authorise UNIFIL to be heavily armed and to use force for controlled offensive operations as well as its traditional defensive ones, the force could presumably be effective.

Would the Soviet Union veto such a role? So far the Soviets have gone along with all Middle East peace-keeping efforts, with the exception of the Sinai withdrawal that resulted from Camp David. A Polish contingent serves in the U.N. operation on the Golan Heights.

In the present case, informed observers think Moscow would be unlikely to go along without obtaining concession — say, a Soviet role in the Middle East peace process and a comprehensive approach to a final settlement that would include return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

Even the supporters of an expanded UNIFIL deployment have their doubts. It would be a long operation, continuing until the Lebanese army's efficiency and impartiality could be relied on. Yet there is no hope for peace in the Middle East until there is peace in Lebanon. The hard work has to begin somewhere. — International Herald Tribune

## Outdated tactics leave British trade unions disarmed in rows

By James Anderson  
Reuter

LONDON — Britain's trades union leaders, who not long ago counted themselves mighty powerbrokers in the nation's political and economic life, will assemble this week in a very different frame of mind.

Their moods will range from rage to a chastened search for a new approach but all will realise that their industrial muscle has withered, and their influence on government has, in Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Britain, wasted away.

Gone are the days when the objective of full employment commanded general assent as the bedrock of social policy and underpinned the bargaining power of workers and their unions.

Gone too are the days when the support of major unions was thought crucial for the success of state policies, as are the times when union leaders could rely on the political and shopfloor loyalty of members who had a worldwide reputation for militancy.

When delegates representing 10.5 million members meet this week for the Annual Conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) in the northwest England resort of Blackpool, Arthur Scargill, leader of the country's coal miners, will predictably speak for the angry brigade.

As he has repeatedly done in the past, he will vow a ceaseless struggle against pit closures, unemployment, reform of trade union laws and all of Mrs. Thatcher's other plans.

Mr. Scargill's miners, famous for the intense loyalties bred by their dangerous work and the tightly-knit communities in which they live, have always symbolised the soul of British unionism.

Ten years ago, they brought down a conservative government when then-Prime Minister Edward Heath called a general election because of a national coal strike and lost.

But in the past year the miners have rebuffed several calls by Mr. Scargill for strikes over mine closures and Mrs. Thatcher has just placed United States industrialist Ian Macgregor in charge of the state-owned coal industry in spite of the union's ferocious opposition.

Mr. Scargill has also seen a series of unprofitable mines closed down because the workers accepted payoffs or redeployment on terms which the union urged them to reject.

In other major industries, aggressive managers have with growing frequency in the past few years won important disputes by bypassing union chiefs and appealing directly to their more moderate members.

In last June's general election fewer than half of the country's union members voted for the movement's official political voice, the Labour Party.

Leftwingers like Mr. Scargill in the unions and former Industry Minister Tony Benn in the Labour Party lay much of the blame for their setbacks at the doors of Britain's newspapers and broadcasting organisations, which they accuse of systematically distorting political issues and industrial disputes.

But David Bannett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, sounded a different note last week by urging fellow union chiefs to start facing some "unpalatable facts."

Writing in his union's journal, Mr. Bannett said that many basic assumptions on which the unions had operated for decades were now under serious challenge, not only from employers and a hostile government, but also from the union's own members.

A majority of Britain's voters, he said, no longer supported Labour's commitment to full employment and the redistribution of wealth to provide free and equal welfare and care services.

He urged the trade unions to face "political reality" and to rec-

ognise that the industrial background from which they rose was rapidly diminishing as a force in the economy.

"The changing patterns of the work force, the changing priorities and aspirations of the new working class — as well as those who are dispossessed by unemployment — have to be taken into account in any trade union industrial and political strategy," Mr. Bannett wrote.

The most dramatic evidence of Mr. Bannett's view is that the membership of the TUC's affiliated unions has been falling by about 500,000 a year. It may soon drop below 10 million and contain less than half of the nation's work force.

The work force is increasingly employed in service industries and high-technology jobs which do not offer the unions the secure home ground of the vanishing industrial base.

The same long-term trend afflicts the Labour Party, which some commentators say may have already ceased to be a serious contender for national political power.

The sharpest focus of debate at Blackpool will probably be the short-term question of how to face up to Mrs. Thatcher, who has a mandate for a further five years in office.

Her employment secretary, Norman Tebbit, plans to legislate for democratic union elections and compulsory strike ballots, ideas that have outraged union leaders.

TUC leader Len Murray last month broke the ice in his relations with the government, holding his first meeting with Mr. Tebbit in a year and a half although the talks were carefully limited to a few specific and relatively minor subjects.

But there will be an explicit debate in Blackpool between hardliners, who want no truck with Mr. Tebbit at all and moderates who believe the unions should at least try to talk with the Thatcher government.



# Jordan Rally: The best organised in the Middle East

By Salameh B. Nehmat  
and P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Determination, endurance, manoeuvrability, quick wits and above all, sportsmanship. These are the major factors which make a successful rally driver, not to mention a specially equipped car. Although all these factors were very much in evidence among the 26 participants of the recently concluded Jordan International Rally, only six of them made it to the finishing line after a gruelling, intimidating 1,500-kilometre run across deserts, wadis and mudtracks. As details of the unsuccessful bids were unfurled, one could hear lamentations of various nature. While someone was complaining of the extra toughness of the various stages of the rally, another blamed lack of support equipment and team for his failure.

One thing was strikingly reflected throughout the rally and that was the most efficient organisation of the event, particularly in a country like Jordan where the spirit of motor rallies is just in its teething stage.

While talking to some of the participants who managed to make it to Aqaba on the first phase of the rally, one could not help but notice a trace of admiration for the organisation despite individual bitterness for either lagging behind or having had to abandon the rally altogether due to mechanical failures.

Hisham Al Mufti was one of those who put up a brave front and said: "I have made it to Aqaba and am still going strong. But I don't

think I will last towards the end." Ironically enough, Mufti could not make it back to the finishing line at the Amman Marriott Hotel with his car in one piece.

One would think little of bagging the last place but in a rally with the "extra toughness" as some of the most seasoned drivers like Michael Saleh of Kuwait, Saeed Al Hajri of Qatar and some of the organisers themselves put it, it was creditworthy to finish the rally itself.

During an informal chat with reporters, Mufti made it a point to stress what he termed as "lack of encouragement" in Jordan and he cited an example that while foreign participants were allowed to bring in their support equipment free of duties, Jordanians were not exempted from customs duties and added that the "expensive" nature of the items involved discourages more Jordanian participation in the rally.

The efficiency of the support team plays one of the most decisive factors in determining whether a participant car would make it to the last, was the observation of Enad Jabri, who was driving a Fiat but was unfortunate to damage a vital part of his car while speeding through a desert track. A support team should be ready for any kind of an emergency short of major damage to some of the vital part of a car, such as axle, steering system, engine, suspension and the electrical network.

At the finishing point one of the earlier stages where a speed-and-endurance test was on through 72-kilometres of desert tracks, there was a startling scene of a car speeding in reverse gear to the finish. There was a scramble

for photographs for the most unusual spectacle as it slowly dawned that the man at the wheel was serious and not making a joke. Enquiries revealed that the driver, Jabri Al Marri of Qatar, in a frantic attempt to avoid a head-on collision with a military truck, had to "crash land" in a deep gulch, damaging the front steering system. The only alternative to cover the rest of the stage — 12 kilometres — was to drive in reverse gear and that is what Marri did — and with three minutes to spare from the maximum permissible duration for that particular stage.

It was a pity to hear Marri would not be able to continue the rally for the simple reason that the damages were of major nature and would need hours to fix. Well, the immediate question, what the military truck was doing in the middle of the desert at the particular time, when it was well-known that rally cars would be passing that way, and not exactly at 30 kilometres per hour, was not answered.

Talking of speeds, a most pertinent question, was put to the drivers. What exactly do you feel driving in the middle of the desert at speeds reaching 200 kilometres per hour with every one thousandth of an inch pressure on the accelerator giving you an additional 10 kilometres per hour speed? Most of the drivers answered "thrilled." Don't you feel a sense of power under your feet and on top of the world? "No," came the answer. "We are more preoccupied with the task of keeping the car on four wheels and make it to the finish. You know, we are not exactly teenagers driving a gleaming sports car in dense traffic."

Driving in an ordinary car and keeping track of the rally would be a difficult task, one would have thought. But it turned out to be the opposite. The rally consists of special stages which are not on the main road. For every stage, the rally cars have to leave the main road and enter the wilderness to come out again at the exit point further down the main road. So, all one has to do was see off the rally cars driving into the middle of the desert and proceed to the exit point to wait for them. The main competition was between the twice-winner of the Jordan Rally, Saleh, driving a Toyota Celica 2000 and the Gulf Rally champion, Hajri, behind the wheels of an Opel Manta 400. Both of them roared ahead of the rest of the competitors and were soon leading in the aggregate timing with comfortable margins with the rest and a neck-to-neck difference between themselves.

The close vie continued throughout the entire first phase up to Aqaba and back until the 21st special stage when Saleh tried to narrow the time difference with a dare-devil feat — driving at 150 kilometres at a curve where the advisable speed was 50 kilometres. The car flew across the desert for about 50 metres before crashing into a ditch. Miraculously, Saleh and his navigator Antoine Samia escaped unhurt but the car was a total writeoff.

With Saleh out of the race, it was relatively easy for Hajri to beat the rest of the competitors, since he already had a very comfortable lead. He roared to the finishing line with his co-pilot John Spiller with 53 minutes clear of Abdullah Al Majid from the United Arab Emirates driving a Toyota Celica 2000.

Haile Agular, general manager of the Amman Marriott Hotel and a veteran of rallying with more than 30 years of racing experience behind him, was placed third on his Toyota Corolla GT, being expertly navigated throughout the race by his teenage son, Fitz.

The last three to finish were all Jordanians — Ziad Bustami in his Nissan Silvia 200 SX, Amer Jabri and Abdullah Malhas both driving Range Rovers who came in hours later.

Taking stock of the Jordan Rally, the first of a Middle East championship, Derek Ledger, director of the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RAC), recalled that motor sports events in Jordan were organised and have been taking place since 1965 when the first

rally was held in the country with 12 participants. The club's other activities included competitions in hill climbing, driving tests, speed trials and cart racing. Mr. Ledger told the Jordan Times.

The first Jordan International Rally was held in 1981 after the RAC obtained the approval of the Paris-based International Automobile Federation, which controls all automobile clubs all over the world, Mr. Ledger said.

The third rally, which was held Aug. 11-12, was the toughest and the biggest in the Middle East, he said, in terms of the terrain and the distance involved and the number of factory-built cars participating in the event.

"This year's rally," Mr. Ledger said, "was the best organised rally ever held in the Middle East. The 1500-kilometre route which included 950 kilometres of special stages was a real test for the drivers. Their endurance capacity, concentration, wits and energy, sturdiness of their cars, everything, was under test."

"We have been working on it since last December," Mr. Ledger said. "Each and every inch of the special stages was covered and inspected by the organisers, with special emphasis on determining the timing for various stages."

In all there were 24 special stages and officials were at hand at both entry and exit points of each stage to record the timings of each participant. These data were transferred to by walkie-talkie to the Amman Marriott Hotel to be fed into a computer for processing.

Passage controls were set for eliminating chances of short-cuts by the drivers. At least one doctor and an ambulance team were at hand at every stage and an army helicopter hovered around in case of an emergency where someone had to be transferred to hospital.

At one of the stages, near Qatana, involving 200 kilometres of speed test through the desert, an official joked: "Now we can hear someone getting lost in the desert, someone reaching the Saudi border, or some heading back towards Amman."

"If anyone gets lost it would be his own fault," Mr. Ledger said. "The routes are clearly marked every half-a-kilometre."

In addition, each participant was given a definite route map, describing the stages with clear instructions to the routes to be taken. It is the role of the navigator to pilot the driver through the routes. The navigator hardly has time to look at the road what with the constant instructions the

driver needs. The driver would not get very far if the navigator does not feed him a constant flow of information about the shape of things ahead, literally. And that is why it takes two to win a rally.

The next Jordan International Rally is scheduled to be held July 26-27, 1984. It would be a totally different route through the central and eastern parts of Jordan. Each of the stages planned will involve two manoeuvres but with the same distance used this year, but with only 600 kilometres in special stages.

Rallying is governed by rules covering the cars one can use, the way in which rallies are organised and the systems by which the sport is sanctioned in the first place. Central to all authorised motor sport is the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile in Paris.

The federation delegates responsibility through national federations who in turn sanction smaller organisers to run events like rallies on their behalf. Rallies are held at different levels, from world championships right down to regional events in each country.

Special stages are the spectacular part of the sport. Rules are laid down not only as to how they shall be timed and how the penalties should be calculated, but also from safety aspects as well.

Standard time control systems are in operation so that competitors know precisely what organisers are requiring them to do — officials are positioned in places of safety and access roads are barred to non-competing traffic.

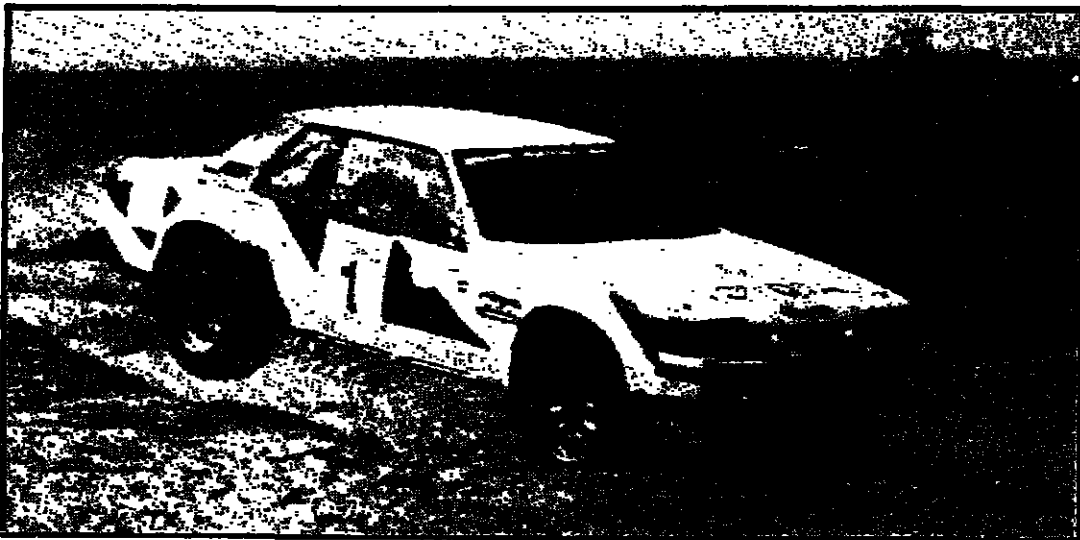


Saeed Al Hajri winner of the Jordan International Rally 1983 in Aqaba getting ready for the second part of the rally. (Photo Jamal Al-Dmour).

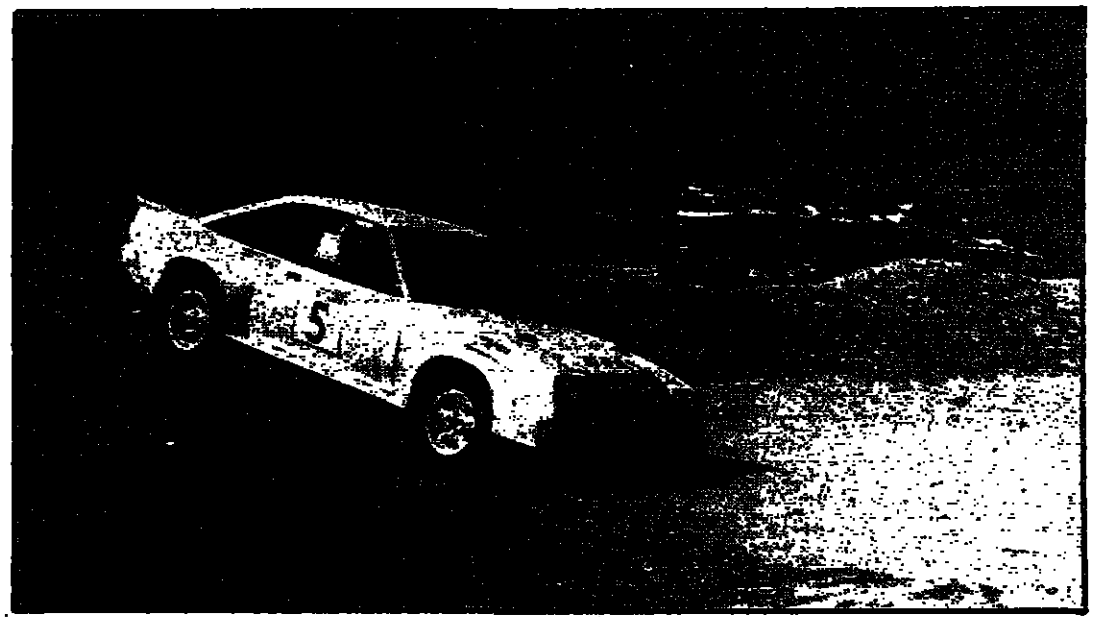
Cars are usually dispatched by officials at one to three minutes intervals and timed individually, so the winner is the one with the least aggregate time over all stages. Rules dictate how much he can run behind schedule before being disqualified, how and where he can receive assistance during the course of the event.

The rules concerning the cars come under two categories: First, what safety precautions you must take and second what type of car

you can drive. The rules about safety are complicated and lengthy but cover matters such as that windscreen glass must be laminated and not toughened, that crews shall wear safety helmets, that cars shall be equipped with internal roll cages which stop the roof from collapsing if the car overturns, and how fuel lines can be protected against fire. Fire extinguishers and warning triangles are universally demanded.



Michel Saleh, in his Toyota Celica 2000, drives through one of the rally's short special stages in Aqaba (photo by Jamal Al-Dmour).



Mohammad Bin Sulayem, in his Opel Manta 400, crash-lands while driving through the Aqaba beach special stage (photo by Jamal Al-Dmour).

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## SPORTS

## Stunning upsets, death threat mark U.S. Open 3rd round

NEW YORK (R) — A pair of stunning upsets spun by unheralded players and a death threat against defending men's champion Jimmy Connors marked third-round play Saturday at the two million dollar U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

American amateur Greg Holmes, 20, launched the first shock wave on a bright, sunny day at the National Tennis Centre by ousting sixth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina 6-2, 6-2, 6-3 to join the round of 16.

France's Pascale Paradis provided the second surprise when she eliminated fellow 17-year-old Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, the ninth seed, 6-4, 6-0.

Connors' 6-0, 6-4, 6-0 win over fellow American Bruce Manson was certainly no surprise but later it was learned that Connors had been apprised of a death threat before the match.

An anonymous telephone caller alerted the switchboard at the complex an hour before Connors' match that he had overheard a death threat made against the four-time Open champion.

The third seed showed little concern in disposing of Manson in 77 minutes but was whisked away by guards to a waiting limousine.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova scored her third consecutive straight set victory, beating Kate Gompert of the U.S. 6-2, 6-2.

American Andrea Jaeger, the third seed, squandered a 5-1 lead in the second set but came back to beat Mila Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-7, 7-6, taking the final tiebreaker, 7-1.

Pam Shriver (5) and Sylvia Hanika of West Germany (7) both won in straight sets. Shriver beat fellow American Kim Shaefer 6-0, 7-6, and Hanika defeated Grace Kim of the U.S., 6-3, 6-0.

Other women to advance included Pilar Vasquez of Peru, who beat Patricia Hy of Hong Kong, 6-4, 6-2, and Americans Bonnie Gadusek and Liss Bonder.

Joining Connors and Holmes in the round of 16 were Americans Eliot Teltscher (14) and Bill Scanlon (16) and John Lloyd of Britain.

Teltscher rallied to beat Anders

Jarryd of Sweden, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Scanlon topped Pat Cash of Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, and Lloyd overcame American Terry Moor, 6-3, 5-7, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Holmes, fresh from capturing the Pan American Games tennis title at Caracas, eliminated Vilas with astonishing ease in a match that lasted 100 minutes.

The reigning U.S. Collegiate Champion from the University of Utah hit solid groundstrokes using a two-handed grip on both forehand and backhand, and played aggressively in subduing Vilas, the 1977 Open Champion and semi-final loser last year to Connors.

"I wasn't trying to prove myself," Holmes said. "I was just going out to see how well I could do."

"I never saw him play," said Vilas. "I tried to do different things but it did not work. He attacks all the time and was always putting on pressure."

Vilas said pressure surrounding a possible year's suspension and \$20,000 fine for allegedly accepting a cash guarantee to play in an event last March in Rotterdam was affecting him.

"It is something on my back which has been hurting my game

for a long time," Vilas, 31, said. Paradis displayed a ferocious, attacking style in eliminating Temesvari in her grandstand match.

Paradis, the French Open and Wimbledon juniors champion, displayed uncommon confidence for a player with so little professional experience.

"I saw she was nervous when we took the court," she said, "and she just deteriorated when I put the pressure on."

Asked how she would celebrate, Paradis said: "First I will open a bottle of champagne because I was born in champagne country."

Lloyd, who earlier eliminated 10th seed Jose Higueras of Spain, said an umpire's warning gave him a necessary boost to get back into his match.

The 29-year-old Briton took the first set with ease but faltered in the next two. "My brain went to sleep," he said later.

After falling behind two sets to one, Lloyd was warned for taking too long to change his sweat-soaked shirt.

"I didn't think I deserved a warning," he said. "I got angry and got the fire back in my game."

## Ahli slump to defeat

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Egyptian soccer team Al Zamalek Sunday beat Al Ahli from Jordan 3-0 in a match held under the patronage of Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, minister of information, and Mr. Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, mayor of Amman, at the Hussein Sport City stadium.

The three Al Zamalek goals were all scored before halftime. The first was scored by Mohsen Hassan with a shot from the right.

The second was scored by the captain of the team Farouk Jafar who followed up a pass from Mahammad Salah, and the third by a thundering shot from Mahammad Hilmi.

In the match, Al Zamalek dis-

played the better all round technique and performed more effectively than in their earlier encounter with Al Jazira Friday which they won 1-0.

Al Zamalek launched fast and flowing moves as their successive attacks confused Al Ahli and made it hard for them to organise themselves and control the game.

In the last 15 minutes of the match, Al Ahli tried to comeback with few attacks which showed Shaker Saleh and Issa Al Turk of Al Ahli at their best. The ineffectiveness of Al Ahli was epitomised by their penalty miss which was made worse as the local team was playing on their own ground.

## Somerset clinches Natwest trophy

LONDON (R) — Somerset again showed they are one of the most accomplished limited overs teams in English county cricket when they landed the Natwest trophy with a 24-run win over Kent in the final at Lord's here on Sunday.

Somerset, who have now won four one-day finals in the last five seasons, made 193 for nine in their 50 overs and survived a late fight-back by Kent, who were all out for 169 with 17 deliveries left.

Kent threatened to upset the odds after discarded England off-

spinner and Man of the Match Vic Marks had tilted the game Somerset's way by snapping up three wickets in 17 balls.

Marks bowled Graham Johnson (27) and, aided by two slick leg-side stumpings from Trevor Gard, also sent back Chris Tavaré (39) and Chris Cowdrey without scoring to start a slide which reduced Kent to 126 for seven.

But England's Graham Dilley and fellow paceman Richard Ellison lifted Kent's outside victory hopes with a belligerent stand of 34, interrupted briefly when Ellison was struck on the side of the knee by a ball from West Indian Joel Garner.

Ellison needed treatment on the field but, although in obvious discomfort, he continued his innings with a runner.

Kent's revival was ended when Somerset's captain and England all-rounder Ian Botham bowled Dilley for 19. Garner bowled Ellison for 21 immediately after and Botham sealed success when he caught last man Kevin Jarvis off paceman Colin Dredge.

Somerset, put in by Kent following a delay for bad light which reduced the match from 60 overs, also had to work hard for runs in overcast conditions with the ball moving in the air and off the pitch.

West Indian Vivian Richards was the only batsman to play with authority and his 51 in 54 balls, the game's top score, was marked by typically fluent legside strokes.

Richards fell to Dilley, who took four for 29 in 10 lively overs, and Somerset slipped to 146 for six before Nigel Poplewell (35) and Marks (29) provided a valuable late boost with characteristically resourceful performances.

Mark's equally effective bowling — three for 30 in 10 overs — clinched his award and helped Somerset to survive two missed slip chances by Richards off Tavaré.

of Laurent Fignon of France and Argentina.

Fignon and Argentina faded and Lemond finally shrugged off the fast-firing Ruperez on the last climb.

Lemond, from Reno, Nevada, said: "I felt very sure of myself when I made my break for home."

"I decided to test the Spaniard with a brief spurt on the final lap and realised that he could not stay with me. I knew I was going to win about two kilometres from the finish."

Dubliner Roche said: "I was very surprised when I made my break to find there were so few in front of me. I am very happy that I was in the medals as Sean was last year."

Defending champion Giuseppe Saronni of Italy failed to figure at the front. He remained in the pack throughout and was awarded 17th place as the bunch finished one minute 36 seconds behind Lemond.

The first serious break of the race came on the ninth lap when Kim Andersen of Denmark led a 13-man attack.

Two laps later they were caught but then Australian Phil Anderson and six others went into a three-minute lead. They, too, were eventually reeled in.

## Lemond wins world cycle road race

ALTENRHEIN, Switzerland (R) — Greg Lemond turned a dream into reality by winning the world professional road race cycling crown on Sunday.

The 22-year-old American made up his mind to turn last year's silver medal into gold — and achieved his target with a superb solo performance.

As an added bonus, Lemond was the first U.S. rider to claim the title and also the first English-speaker to win the annual one-day test since the late Tommy Simpson of Britain in 1965.

Lemond made his victory bid with over two laps of the 18-lap (269.89-km.) event remaining. And soon after the start of the final circuit he was alone out front.

His rivals tried hard to catch him with a late burst of speed but Lemond stayed out of sight. He even found time to wave to a sec-

tion of the 100,000 crowd as he headed towards the line, well over a minute ahead.

Dutchman Adri van der Poel and Steve Roche of Ireland won a four-man sprint for the other medals, one minute 11 seconds behind Lemond.

Van der Poel grabbed the silver while Roche emulated last year's performance by compatriot Sean Kelly by claiming the bronze.

Spaniard Faustino Ruperez, the last rider to keep in touch with Lemond, and Belgian Claude Criquielion were left empty-handed.

Lemond, who considered himself too young to compete in this year's Tour de France, had contented himself with remaining in the main bunch until the 16th lap.

He then accompanied Ruperez and Italian Moreno Argentin on a chase after pacesetter Swiss Serge Demierre, who was caught and then dropped by the leading trio.

By the 17th circuit of the hilly course Lemond and Ruperez were duelling together, a minute ahead

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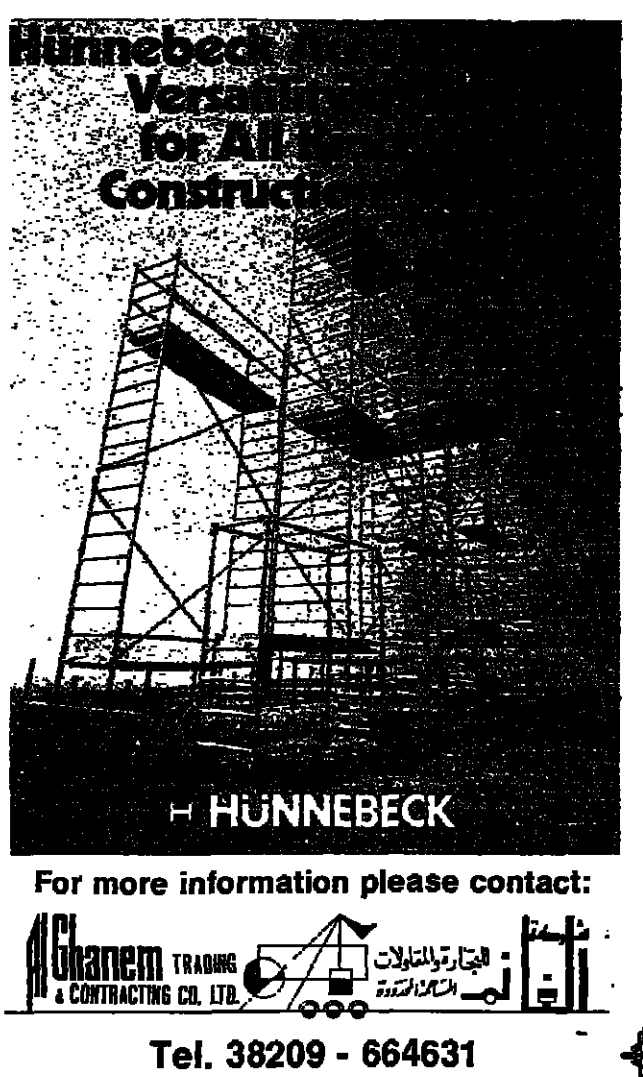
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# WORLD

## 'Faulty navigation may have led to loss of 747'

WASHINGTON (R) — A South Korean computer error may have led to the Soviet Union shooting down a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet with 269 people aboard, a former top U.S. intelligence official said Sunday.

Adm. Bobby Inman, retired deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and a former head of the super-secret national security agency, said there probably was a substantial mistake made in programming the Boeing 747's navigation system.

"The aircraft takes off, proceeds along the route, begins to go off its normal course, cuts into and actually crosses into Soviet airspace and perhaps beyond that, over land space," he said in an interview with The Washington Post.

Asked how the original error occurred and was not noticed, Adm. Inman replied: "Totally by

the Koreans. But the data being relayed back showed that, because of the programme error, the plane's on its normal track, and to the pilot, it appears he is on his normal track."

The United States says the airliner was shot down near Sakhalin off the Soviet Union's Pacific Coast by a missile fired by a Soviet interceptor.

Moscow has said the airliner was an unidentified plane on a U.S. spy mission and that it had been warned off by tracer bullets but has made no mention of its being shot down.

Adm. Inman said he believed a computer programming error would not have been detected by

the KAL pilot or his control. "In reality, he (the pilot) is very substantially off course...I don't know any other way this series of events could have occurred unless that happened," Adm. Inman told The Post.

He said the Soviet Union would track the plane as they did all air traffic, adding that "having the Soviets go out to fly around commercial airlines is not a unique event."

"If I'm right in my guess about the bad computer programme, the Korean pilot and crew, believing they're over international waters, aren't about to follow a signal from Soviet aircraft to divert and land."

Adm. Inman ruled out another theory, hinted at by the official Soviet news agency TASS and figuring in some Western media accounts, that the airliner may have been mistaken for a U.S. air force version of the Boeing 747 or any other type of plane.

"Identification passes have to have identified it as a 747. It's too distinctive an airplane to be misidentified," he said.

The suggestion that the Korean Airlines Boeing 747 was a victim of mistaken identity figured in a TASS report Saturday night quoting Western media accounts of the ill-fated flight 007.



SGT. YORK TO THE RESCUE: One of 140 new tank-mounted gun systems, officially named "Sgt. York" after the World War I American hero, rolls off the assembly line at the Ford

Aerospacex and Communications Corp. in Irvine, California. It is designed to protect ground troops from helicopters and ground-attack aircraft. (A.P. wirephoto)

## 5 astronauts, 6 rats have good time in shuttle

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — The five astronauts and six rats aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger, which was due to return to earth early Monday in California, have come under close scientific scrutiny during the six-day flight.

The human beings are reported to have enjoyed a smooth passage despite suffering from "Space Adaptation Syndrome."

The syndrome — which can include symptoms of drowsiness, general malaise and slight giddiness — has affected about half the 26 astronauts who have flown on space shuttles, and it has American space officials concerned.

The condition prevented some shuttle crews, especially the early ones, from completing all their work.

Dr. William Thornton, the medical doctor aboard the current shuttle, said Saturday he had learnt a great deal about the syndrome while in orbit.

Dr. Thornton, who is 54 and the oldest person to fly in space, said: "I won't speculate but I certainly have every confidence that as time goes on...we will be able to moderate most of the unpleasant symptoms that do develop."

Scientists believe weightlessness confuses the central nervous system, because without the constant tug of gravity it does not know "up" from "down."

Doctors also speculate that zero-gravity allows fluids normally in the lower part of the body to accumulate in the upper part, especially in the head. They think this unnatural accumulation may cause symptoms of discomfort.

Another factor may be that in space, gravity does not keep food "down" in the stomach, so people tend to feel full.

When the shuttle blasted off here last Tuesday morning, six laboratory rats went along for the ride.

They live in a cage and the aim is to prove that they and the crew do not contaminate each other. NASA said.

The cage is equipped with fans, high vitamin and mineral food bars and raw potatoes to provide water. Lights go on and off to simulate night and day.

Space agency officials feared that if any of the rats died, bad smells might leak into the cabin. So they kept six dead rats in a module for 10 days before giving the go-ahead.

Asked about the rodents, Dr. Thornton said: "The first day they were all asking for their money back on the tickets. But they seem to have settled in rather nicely since that time."

If the rats' mission is a success, future flights may carry animals for studies of ageing, heart disease and other conditions. NASA said.

The rats' names? A NASA official said: "The rats don't have names — they have numbers like everyone else in civil service."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Dutch treasure hunter disappointed

REYKJAVIK (R) — A 30-year hunt for sunken treasure ended in disappointment off the coast of Iceland when a wreck thought to be a 17th-century Dutch flagship turned out to be a German steam trawler from 1915. Icelandic businessman Kristinn Gudbrandsson, 60, spent half his life searching for the wreck of the Dutch East-Indiaman "the Amsterdam Arms", which went aground off the southeast coast of Iceland in 1667. Mr. Gudbrandsson was convinced he had found the site of the wreck, eight metres under sand below sea level, and scientific tests on wood borer seemed to confirm this. But when the wreck was uncovered Saturday, it was found to be the iron ship Friedrich Alberts from Bremerhaven which foundered 80 years ago, and the treasure hunt was halted.

### U.S. Libertarians elect candidate

NEW YORK (R) — A political party that advocates the unrestricted use of drugs and alcohol and the abolition of income taxes Saturday nominated California lawyer David Bergland as its 1984 presidential candidate.

Mr. Bergland, 48, said of his chances of capturing the White House for the Libertarian Party: "If I had to bet my life savings, I would probably pick another candidate." He said the party aimed to abolish most main government departments and public education. It would also end welfare and social security payments, permit unrestricted use of drugs and alcohol and withdraw all U.S. troops from abroad and severely reduce defence expenditures while taking the United States out of NATO, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

### At least 90 hurt in Indian clashes

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 90 people, including 55 policemen, were injured in clashes at Indore town in Central India Saturday and a partial curfew was later imposed. The Press Trust of India news agency reported. It said the clashes followed a row between rival groups of truck operators over parking outside a Sikh temple in the town. An attempt was made to set the temple on fire, the agency added. Police intervened with teargas and batons and came under a hail of bricks and stones. At least six trucks, two police vans and a government vehicle were gutted, officials said.

### Bronze lion stolen in New York

NEW YORK (R) — Not even lions are safe in the New York jungle. A one-metre tall bronze lion which has faced Washington Square park in the city's Greenwich Village section for the past 100 years, has been stolen, police said. The theft of the 68 kg king of beasts and his concrete pedestal was discovered by New York University officials. The lion was one of a pair keeping guard outside a school administrative building. Officials removed the second lion for safekeeping.

### 'Black Muslim sect is planning coup'

PORT OF SPAIN (R) — A Trinidad and Tobago newspaper said Saturday police were investigating accusations that a black Muslim sect here was plotting to overthrow the government. The Guardian newspaper quoted police sources as saying an investigation was under way after a tip that the alleged plotters, including former soldiers, possessed small arms. Fourteen people were injured in a series of bomb blasts at an international Muslim meeting near here last month.

### Khmer Rouge allege Vietnamese buildup

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam has sent fresh troops into the southern Kampuchean province of Kampong Som, Kampuchea's ousted Khmer Rouge leadership said Sunday. The Khmer Rouge Radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the troops arrived on Aug. 27, two days after a Soviet ship landed in the seaport of Kampong Som with more tanks and weapons for Hanoi's troops in Kampuchea. The radio gave no figure for the fresh troops but said they arrived on six vehicles.

## Filipino opposition plans civil disobedience drive

CEBU, Philippines (R) — Opposition leaders in the central Philippines say they are planning a campaign against paying taxes as part of a civil disobedience protest over the murder of former Sen. Benigno Aquino.

Local heads of the Filipino Democratic Party (PDP) from the islands of Cebu, Bohol, Leyte and Siquijor said Saturday the protest was aimed at putting pressure on the government of President Ferdinand Marcos to resign over the murder of Sen. Aquino on Aug. 21.

PDP national chairman Antonio Cuenco said a campaign was expected to start soon.

The PDP, which says it has more than 100,000 members, merged with Sen. Aquino's party called Laban (fight) after traditional political parties were dismantled in 1972 when Mr. Marcos imposed martial law.

Mr. Cuenco, a former congressman, said the people in the area had so far remained calm but "they have been very much affected by the death of Aquino."

## Peronist congress adjourned

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's Peronist Party met here Saturday to choose a presidential candidate for elections on Oct. 30, but the congress was soon adjourned till Monday in an attempt to solve internal disputes.

Party sources said the congress declared the recess to look into a last-minute court decision banning about one third of the 707 delegates from attending.

The ban was imposed on the 235 delegates from Buenos Aires, Argentina's richest and most populous province, while a judge investigates charges by a Peronist faction that they were elected by fraud and intimidation.

Former Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who was widely expected to return from exile in Spain to be acclaimed as party leader, was also absent.

Hundreds of police with water cannon stood between rival supporters outside the theatre where the congress met, but no incidents were reported.

The Peronist Party is widely regarded as a possible winner of the October elections.

## Fear of fat checks growth in children

BOSTON (R) — Fear of becoming fat can produce abnormally short children or delay puberty, five New York researchers have reported in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The scientists, who studied 14 children aged between nine and 18, suggested the problem may be more common than most doctors realise.

The team, led by Dr. Michael Pugliese, a paediatrician at North Shore University Hospital in Manhasset, Long Island, said these cases were very different from eating disorders like anorexia nervosa.

Anorexia nervosa tends to afflict women, distorting how they see their bodies and prompting them to abuse laxatives, exercise constantly and force themselves to vomit. The doctors said none of the 14 children, mostly boys, showed those symptoms.

But all the children, who were brought to the doctors because they were unusually short or their puberty was delayed, were afraid that eating would make them fat.

To correct the problem, the doctors increased the number of calories they ate, told them not to skip meals and promised that eating correctly would not make them obese. All but one of the children grew taller once they began to approach normal weight.

The doctors said one mother was reluctant to let her child eat more fearing she would "end up with a short, fat son".

One 17-year-old was 20 cm shorter than the normal 170 cm and weighed 30 kg less than his expected weight of 63 kg.

## W. German peace protests in full gear

MUTLANGEN, West Germany (R) — An anti-nuclear autumn campaign by the West German "peace movement" against NATO nuclear arms plans began this weekend with blockades of two U.S. air bases.

Police used water cannon and detained about 300 protesters who tried to block deliveries to the Bitburg U.S. base in the south of the country on Friday and Saturday. But by Saturday night all but one had been released.

Those detained included Gerd Bastian, parliamentary deputy of the anti-nuclear Greens Party and a former army general, and one-time U.S. government defence adviser Daniel Ellsberg.

A three-day blockade of Mutlangen base, one of three U.S.

camps which may take new Pershing II nuclear missiles this winter, ended in a 5,000-strong rally. This was only half the total turnout predicted earlier by "peace movement" leaders.

U.S. forces made no attempt to move equipment in or out of the base and there were no clashes with police. "There have been no traces of a 'hot autumn' in Mutlangen this weekend. Things have been pretty quiet," a police spokesman said.

At the end of the blockade, an unidentified woman set fire to herself near the entrance. But police beat out the flames with blankets and she was not badly hurt.

Walter Jens, a leading left-wing intellectual, described the Mut-

langen blockade as a "triumph of the peace movement." "We hope for many, many Mutlangens," he said.

More than 200 Pershing II and cruise missiles will be sited in West Germany from December if Washington and Moscow fail to reach an arms accord at talks in Geneva which reopen this week.

The campaign is due to culminate next month in a national "week of action," with pickets of the defence ministry in Bonn, more blockades of U.S. bases and demonstrations in cities.

The Chief U.S. negotiator at Geneva, Paul Nitze, is due to arrive in Bonn Monday for consultations with West German leaders on his way to Switzerland.

## 4 acquitted in Brink's robbery trial

NEW YORK (R) — A U.S. federal jury acquitted four of six defendants on all major charges arising from a bungled armed robbery in October 1981 in which a Brink's security guard and two policemen were killed.

Five of the six were alleged members of a black nationalist group called "the family". The prosecution had alleged they were involved in the Brink's robbery and a series of other crimes between 1976 and 1981.

Two defendants, Sekou Odinga, 39, and Silvia Baraldini, 34, were convicted Saturday of members of the group when they were found guilty of charges stem-

ming from two other robberies and the 1979 jail escape of black liberation army leader Joanne Chesimard.

Edward Joseph and Cecil Ferguson, two black militants charged with taking part in the Brink's robbery, were found guilty only of acting as accessories after the fact.

Ilana Robinson, 21, charged with acting as an accessory after the robbery, was acquitted. So was black nationalist Bilal Sumni-Ali 34, charged with taking part in another robbery in the Bronx.

Commenting on the verdict, Judge Kevin Duffy said: "I have never understood juries."

Odinga and Sumni-Ali were also acquitted on bank robbery and bank robbery-murder charges stemming from a June 2, 1981, Bronx armed car hold-up alleged to have been carried out by "the family" in which a Brink's guard was killed.

Ferguson and Joseph were acquitted on similar charges arising from the Brink's robbery in which a Brink's guard and two policemen were shot dead.

But both men were found guilty of acting as accessories after the hold-up, which prosecutors said was planned by black nationalist militant Mutulu Shakur, 33.

## 11 projects share \$500m Aga Khan Ist prize

ISTANBUL (R) — The Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the world's Ismaili Muslims, Sunday announced his Islamic architecture awards, honouring architects, planners and craftsmen from nine countries at a ceremony in Istanbul.

Eleven projects, ranging from a Saudi Arabian airport terminal to mosques and private houses, shared the \$500,000 prize first awarded in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1980.

The Aga Khan told a press conference the winners were chosen from 220 entries and said the triennial award would try in future to consider an even wider scope of buildings, including industrial complexes.

The prizes were to be presented later Sunday at a ceremony attended by Turkish President Kenan Evren in Istanbul's Topkapı palace, the sprawling former seat of Ottoman emperors and Muslim caliphs perched above the Bosphorus Strait.

One winner was the Haj terminal at Jeddah Airport in Saudi Arabia incorporating a vast swooping roof structure mimicking traditional desert tent designs.

The terminal, designed to accommodate up to 5,000 passengers an hour arriving for the annual Muslim Haj pilgrimage to Mecca, was designed by American architects Skidmore, Owings and

Merrill for the Saudi ministry of defence and aviation.

### Master mason honoured

At the other end of the scale, barely literate master mason Lassine Minta was honoured for his work in extending the Great Mosque of Niamey in Niamey, Mali, Central Africa.

Two elderly rural Turkish carpenters won awards for their work on a private house in south-west Turkey designed by poet Nail Kalkan and noted by the awards master jury for its revival of craftsmanship and cultural sensitivity.

## Chinese county celebrates tunnel with tea party

By Roger Crabbs  
Reporter

TIANJIN, China — Next Sunday, all 7.8 million people of Tianjin county in northeast China will be invited to sit down for a cup of tea, courtesy of the government.

The cause for celebration is not the abundance of tea in China but the arrival in this grimy and drought-afflicted industrial centre of huge supplies of fresh, sweet water with which to brew it.

Sept. 11 marks the completion of China's biggest water diversion project, channelling one billion cubic metres a year to the city from the Luan River 234 kilometres to the northeast.

"It's going to change the lives of our people," Tianjin deputy Mayor Li Lanqing said.

"So on that Sunday, we are giving 50 grammes of fine Longying

(dragon well) tea to each of the county's 2.3 million families. They've waited a long time for a good cup."

Since the communist victory in 1949 the population and industrial production of Tianjin (Tientsin), a former foreign concession port, have rocketed, bringing a proportionate demand for water.

At the same time, water consumption upriver in Peking has grown phenomenally while peasants on the lower reaches have siphoned off more and more for irrigation.

Reduced levels in Tianjin brought sea water surging upriver from the Bohai Gulf. "Water has had to be rationed and what little we had was brackish, bad for making tea," Mr. Li said.

After years of drought in the

North China plain, Peking was so short of water in late 1981 that Tianjin's supply from a reservoir the two cities shared was cut off.

During that dry winter and again last year Tianjin water authorities had to pay heavily to have water diverted north through canals and tributaries from the mighty Yellow River more than 1,000 kilometres away.

Faced with recurring water crises, the municipality — with central government backing — began in November 1981 to plan the Luan River diversion scheme.

Work began the following May on construction of the artificial waterway, including 64 kilometres of canals, two reservoirs and four tunnels.

But the key to the project was a 12.4 kilometres tunnel through the geologically unstable Yanshan

### Mountains.

Prone to earthquakes — only seven years ago the nearby city of Tangshan was virtually destroyed by one — this was no easy task.

The central government agreed to foot the \$20 million yuan (\$410 million) bill for the whole project, providing scientists and technicians as supervisors and troops for the nucleus of the labour force, including a railway engineering unit to direct tunnelling.

Mr. Li said a total of 120,000 local people took part "voluntarily" in digging canals, each putting in an average of 54 days. The tunnel was completed in 322 days, ahead of schedule, at a cost of 200 million yuan (\$100 million).

## DR. NAYEF ELDIBS, M.D., FACC

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